The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Refusal of the English Commons to Abolish the Death Penalty.

Appearance of the Harvard Four on the Thames.

Reported Successes of General Quesada in Cuba.

Congratulatory Dispatches Over the New Cable.

Arrival and Reception of Mr. Seward at Victoria.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Proceedings in the Commons—The Recent Agrarian Outrages in Ireland—Rejection of the Bill Abolishing Capital Punishment.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 28.

In the House of Commons to-night, in reply to an inquiry of Mr. HEYGARTH concerning the recent agrarian outrages in Ireland, Mr. FORSTER, Chief Secretary for Ireland, said Her Majesty's Government gave careful attention to the suppression of such crimes, and would not shrink from exceptional legislation if convinced of its necessity, provided it was not violent and was adapted to protect life and property. The vigilance of the Police and the action of the Government prevented much crime. He treated the absence of any unjustifiable exercise of the right of property, such as caused the late disturbances in Tipperary, and the continued exertions of the Government, would tend to keep down violence and crime.

The bill to abolish capital punishment, introduced by Mr. CHARLES GILPIN, came up on motion for a second reading, and was rejected by a vote of 98 to 112.

Improved Health of Mr. Gladstone—Threatened Strike of Coal Miners.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 28.

Mr. GLADSTONE is reported to be better to-day.

The coal miners have held a conference at Manchester, and resolved to agitate for an increase of wages by the end of the month.

The "Harvard Four"—Their Practice on the Thames—How they Progress.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 28.

The Harvard boat crew, with KELLY, former champion oarsman, as "coach," have gone into practice. Yesterday they rowed against a strong ebb tide and rather stiff wind, and in spite of these circumstances, the opinion formed of the Americans is favorable. They timed four to five strokes per minute more than the Kingsbmen usually do.

The crew were out again this morning on the Thames at Putney. They went out with the ebb, and returning made thirty-seven strokes per minute. Their style was not so good as that displayed yesterday. But the rain fell in torrents, and prevented any fair estimate. They will take a second trip this evening.

The *News* to-day says: "At a time when the questions between the Old and the New country are suspended rather than settled, it is pleasant to note how mutual affinities make themselves continually felt in many ways, whether in brotherly contest on sea or river, or in the acknowledgment of reciprocal intellectual obligations, or in the exchange of University honors; and they remind us that blood is thicker than water, if not more binding than ink."

SPAIN.

End of the Carlist Rebellion—Arrests for Disloyalty—Demoralization of the Rebels.

MADRID, Wednesday, July 28.

Many arrests continue to be made on suspicion of disloyalty. At Ciudad Real hundreds of persons are soliciting pardon from the Government for their complicity in the recent Carlist movement there. They state that they were deceived by the Carlist leaders.

A sharp street fight occurred yesterday at La Mancha, between the Carlists and the Government forces. The Carlists were defeated, and fled to the mountains.

There have been several arrests of Carlists at Cuenca. The insurgents of that place released prisoners confined in the jail at Almodovar del Pinar, near Cuenca.

PARIS, Wednesday, July 28.

It is reported to-day that DON CARLOS has ordered a cessation of the movement in his behalf. His partisans are therefore much discouraged.

FRANCE.

The Army—Unlimited Leave of Absence to Furloughed Soldiers.

PARIS, Wednesday, July 28.

The *Presse* asserts that arrangements are now nearly complete for giving unlimited leave of absence to soldiers whose furloughs will soon expire.

PRUSSIA.

Celebration of the Humboldt Anniversary—Comments on Von Beust's Address.

BERLIN, Wednesday, July 28.

Yesterday the grand *fête* took place in honor of the memory of ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT, and the day was observed as a holiday. In the evening a public banquet was given, and an immense torchlight procession passed through the streets.

The *Provincial Correspondence* (newspaper) expresses astonishment at Baron von Beust's assertions about Prussia in his speech to the Hungarian Committee. It denies that any advances have been made by Austria, and says if she desires to establish a true and solid friendship, Prussia is quite ready to meet her.

SWITZERLAND.

Presentation of the New American Minister.

BERNE, Wednesday, July 28.

Mr. GEORGE HARRINGTON, late American Minister, to-day took his leave of the President of the Swiss Confederation, and introduced his successor, Mr. RUBLEE, who presented his credentials and was received as Minister Resident of the United States.

JAPAN.

Disorganized State of the Finances—Paper Money Forced on the People on Pain of Death.

HONG KONG, Wednesday, July 7, } Via LONDON, Wednesday, July 28. }

Advices from Japan report the finances of the country in a very disorganized condition. Paper money was forced upon the people on pain of death, and trade was paralyzed.

PARAGUAY.

Election of Three Members of the New Government by Popular Vote.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 28.

Advices from Asuncion to the 17th of June, received via Rio, state that three members of the new Provisional Government have been elected by a popular vote.

CUBA.

Mail Advices to the 20th to Cuban Headquarters—Successes of General Quesada—Spanish Prisoners Held as Hostages—More Important Engagements.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 28.

Letters from Cuba received here contain intelligence to the 20th inst. General QUESADA had destroyed two important bridges on the railroad from Nuevitas to Puerto Principe, cutting off communication between those cities. All the intervening country is held by the Cuban forces. The Spanish troops are now confined in those cities and are suffering severely from disease and want of supplies. Several sorties had been made from Nuevitas, and in each instance the troops were driven back with severe loss. General QUESADA has a large number of Spanish prisoners, which he is holding as hostages for the proper treatment of Cubans who may fall into the hands of the Spanish commanders. Among them are a number of prominent Government officials.

The letters state that the Cuban forces have possession of the country from Nuevitas to Puerto Principe, with several points on the coast, which gives them direct communication with the United States.

It is reported that there have been two important engagements, one near Remedios and the other at Sagua la Grande, in both of which the Spanish troops attacked the Cubans in force. At Remedios the Spaniards were driven off with a loss of 150 in killed, wounded and prisoners. At Sagua la Grande the fight lasted seven hours, the Spanish forces numbering over 1,500, while that of the Cubans was less than 1,000 effective men. The Spaniards were finally compelled to retreat with a loss of over 300, while that of the Cubans was less than 120. The result of these battles has inspired the Cubans with renewed courage, and they have no doubt of their ability to maintain themselves against the forces now in the field against them.

A large supply of arms and ammunition, including a battery of artillery, with 300 men from the United States, successfully landed near Nuevitas, and are now a part of General QUESADA's forces. The sickness is reported to be abating, and Generals QUESADA and JORDAN expect soon to take the field offensively with a force more than equal to that of their opponents.

FRANCE AND AMERICA.

International Courtesies—Napoleon and Grant to Each Other Over the New Cable.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 28.

The following has been received over the new cable from NAPOLEON to President GRANT:

PARIS, July 28—8:45 A. M.

To the Honorable Secretary of State, Washington:

The Emperor of the French to the President of the United States, Washington:

I am highly gratified to inaugurate the new line of telegraph which unites France with the United States by sending to you the expression of my good wishes for you and for the prosperity of the United States.

(Signed,) NAPOLEON.

And the following from President GRANT, in reply, has been dispatched:

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28.

The President of the United States to the Emperor of the French:

I cordially reciprocate your good wishes, and trust that the liberal policy of the United States, pursuant to which this cable has been landed, may result in many such means of communication—especially between this country and the earliest ally and friend.

(Signed,) U. S. GRANT.

The following is the text of Secretary BOUTWELL's letter in relation to the cable:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 22, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th inst., in which you state that "a portion of the French Cable is expected to be landed in this (your) district in a few days, and respectfully submit the question whether the same cable will be required to conform to the Revenue laws, as on an importation of other foreign merchandise."

Our Government has always manifested a liberal spirit toward enterprises of this character, believing it to be sound policy to do so to the full extent of the law. Under date of Dec. 8, 1868, the Department directed that duty should not be imposed on a certain cable landed in Washington Territory, to be used in connecting the shores of that Territory with Vancouver's Island.

In many similar cases it has been held that cables landed on this country should not be considered as importations into the United States within the meaning of the law; consequently duty should not be assessed.

I am of the opinion that the precedents of the Department in this regard are correct, and you may be properly directed to permit the portion of the cable mentioned in your letter to be landed without imposing duty thereon.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

(Signed) GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury.

To THOMAS LORING, Esq., Collector of Customs, Plymouth.

The Council of the Seven Wise Men in Philadelphia—Election of Officers.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 28.

The Supreme Conclave of the Order of Seven Wise Men, to-day chose the following officers under its new Constitution to serve during the ensuing year:

Anthony Sombela, of Louisville, Supreme Archon; Dr. George P. Oliver, of Pennsylvania, Supreme Chancellor; William Gerstle, of Ohio, Supreme Provost; Colonel J. A. Dobson, of Maryland, Supreme Herald; E. D. Langley, of Virginia, Supreme Inspector General; Wm. E. Fitzgerald, of Louisville, Supreme Scribe; J. B. Holden, of Pennsylvania, Supreme Treasurer; Wm. A. Boyle, of Maryland, Supreme Prelate; Wm. E. Foster, of Virginia, Supreme Guide; John W. Taylor, of New-York, Supreme Warden; Andrew Drummond, of Pennsylvania, Supreme Sentinel.

The new Constitution as adopted contains important changes, and other important legislation was effected. The Supreme Conclave adjourned to meet at Baltimore on the third Wednesday in July, 1870.

GEORGE E. COLLINS, of Maryland, and JAMES BUCKLEY, of New-Orleans, were elected Supreme Stewards.

This evening a banquet was given, at which several congratulatory speeches were made and much good feeling manifested. The Order is exciting much attention here.

The Proposed Propeller Line from the Mississippi to New-York—Offer of a Builder.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Wednesday, July 28.

CHARLES H. MERRY, who built the first bulk grain boat on the Mississippi River, and who inaugurated through shipments of bulk grain via New-Orleans, having heard that the merchants of St. Louis propose donating $20,000 to any one who will build a propeller for conveying grain in bulk from St. Louis to New-York, writes from Hot Springs, Ark., and makes the following proposition to the merchants of this city, and everybody else, to wit:

"I will build a propeller after my own plan in St. Louis, if it can be done, on as good terms as elsewhere, and if the vessel does not prove a success I ask for nothing; if it does, they shall give me $20,000."

Female Suffrage in Vermont—Report of a Committee of the Censors in its Favor.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Wednesday, July 28.

In the Vermont Council of Censors to-day, a body of men chosen to inquire if any amendments are required to the Constitution of the State, Mr. REED, of Washington County, submitted a long report in favor of female suffrage from the Committee on that subject.

Great Tobacco Sale at Evansville, Ind.—The Grand Banquet.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Wednesday, July 28.

The great tobacco sale by MARTIN, GARDNER & Co., and the grand banquet took place here to-day. About four hundred planters and buyers were present. Speeches were made by Hon. JOHN LAW, General J. M. SHACKLEFORD, ALBO DYER, HIRAM E. READ, and Judge SUTTON, of New-Orleans. The best hogshead sold for $172 per cwt., and was raised by C. N. B. ROLLINS, of Ballard County, Ky. The next best sold at $146 per cwt.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Mr. Seward and Party at Victoria—Destructive Storm in Oregon—The Washington Territory Fires—Miners' Troubles.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, July 28.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD arrived at Victoria, Vancouver's Island, on the 20th inst., and received an enthusiastic reception. He was escorted to the St. George Hotel, where the principal citizens, headed by the Mayor, called on him, and presented an address of welcome. Mr. SEWARD visited the Acting Governor, and was received in a becoming manner. He was serenaded in the evening, and returned his thanks in a speech, closing with an expression of friendship for Great Britain. After visiting the ports in Puget Sound he will proceed to Alaska, and will return here in about three weeks.

A destructive storm passed over Jacksonville, Oregon, yesterday. It commenced with thunder and lightning, and was accompanied by a tornado, which leveled fences, sheds and trees. Afterward an immense body of water rushed down the creeks, carrying away bridges, gardens, and in some instances cattle. It is supposed a water-spout burst west of the place.

The fire is still burning in the woods in Washington Territory. The smoke is so dense at Monticello that objects fifty yards distant are hardly discernible.

The United States steamer *Saginaw* sailed for Macatlan to-day.

The members of the Miner Union in Treasure City, Nevada, yesterday visited the principal mines of the White Pine district, and compelled the men who were working for less than $4 a day to stop labor, using violence in some cases. Even those laboring under contract were compelled to desist, and no one allowed to work.

Departure of the Ways and Means Committee for the East—The Coolie Trade—Efforts to Enforce the Laws.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, July 27.

The Committee of Ways and Means left for the East yesterday. The Committee, after a thorough investigation, express satisfaction with the management of Federal affairs on the coast. A few days were devoted to obtaining information in regard to the Alaska fur trade.

Representatives of two leading Chinese companies in this city have accepted the invitation of the Chicago commercial party to accompany them to Chicago as their guests. Afterward they will visit New-York and other Eastern cities, and thence proceed to the Southern States and give their attention to the Chinese immigration question.

Since the Secretary of the Treasury directed the Collector at New-Orleans to use all efforts to prevent the Chinese coolie trade, his attention has been called to this port, where, it is alleged, the law of 1862, prohibiting the importation of persons of color who are held to service or labor, and that of 1862, against the coolie or slave trade, are totally disregarded. It is also suggested that a society be organized here to procure the enforcement of the above laws.

THE PHILOLOGICAL CONVENTION.

Proceedings at Poughkeepsie Yesterday—A New Association Formed—The Pronunciation of Ancient Languages.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Wednesday, July 28.

About twenty more delegates arrived today to attend the Philological Convention. In accordance with the directions of the Business Committee, this was class day, papers being read upon the proper pronunciation of Latin and Greek, and upon the proper mode of teaching the ancient languages. The first paper was by Professor TEULING, and the second by Professor HALDEMAN. President WHITNEY then read Professor BRETTER's paper (who has resided five years at Oxford) on the question whether we ought to change the methods of pronunciation. He is conservative on that point. Dr. ARNOLD, of Hamilton, followed with a paper on "Accent," from a treatise contending that the accents meant to preserve the harmonious cadence of Greek. Professors Teuling, Hadley, Arnold, Dwight and Taylor were appointed a Committee to consider the subject of pronunciation.

Professor LAMSON spoke to some remarks of Dr. RAYMOND, President of Vassar College, as to whether language were a science or an art. He was of opinion that it was an art and a power. What, he said, was the practical use of seeking original pronunciation of classic tongues when we do not know the original pronunciation of our own English?

Dr. BROWN, editor of the *American Baptist*, said it was both science and art. One thing is settled pretty well, he said; we may say that universally we know the power and value of the vowels.

Professor HARKNESS observed that this is no small subject; it requires caution. Next year it would not be comfortable to have to retract what they determined this year.

Professor HACKNEY read a paper on the good results of classical learning evolved from a proper method of study, and on the elements of success in the study. The time and method necessary, he said, are in effect uncounted in America. How shall we make the most of our limited time? Mental discipline by the German method is not available here. The classics have a soul as well as a body. He was followed by Rev. Mr. COLVOS, of Yale School, New-York, on the best method of teaching Latin and Greek.

Professor MAGILL of Swarthmore College, Pennsylvania, next read a paper on the true foundation of a course of linguistic studies.

Last evening Mr. ELIZA, Consul to Paraguay, delivered an address upon his travels in South America. To-morrow at noon the Convention will adjourn *sine die*, and then will occur the first meeting of the American Philological Association, which was originated by the Convention to-day and provided with a constitution.

This constitution declares the object of the Association to be "the advancement and diffusion of philological knowledge," and provides that any lover of philology may become a member on the payment of $4.

To-morrow morning the Convention, will visit Vassar College, and in the evening, on invitation of Professor RAYMAN, will be entertained at Lafayette Park with an open-air concert. The Congregational Church, in which the Convention is being held, is this evening well filled with ladies and gentlemen. Among the papers read tonight was one by Professor DWIGHT on thorough classical study.

Honors to Mr. Peabody at White Sulphur Springs, Va.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, Va., Wednesday, July 28.

Mr. PEABODY was to-day presented with the resolutions of the meeting yesterday. He responded with a feeling allusion to the condition of the Southern people, and spoke hopefully of the coming prosperity, which would cause the whole South to blossom. He incidentally alluded to the fact that the fund, though yet in its infancy, had accomplished much good. Eight hundred persons, half of them ladies, witnessed the presentation. A grand ball in honor of Mr. PEABODY will take place here on the 11th of August.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

ALBANY, July 28.—At the Dental State Convention to-day, Dr. B. T. WHITNEY, of Buffalo, was chosen President; Dr. J. G. AMELER, Vice-President; Dr. CHARLES BARNES, Recording Secretary; Dr. A. C. HAWES, Treasurer, and Dr. N. W. KISSELBY, Corresponding Secretary.

BEVERLY, N. J., July 28.—Mrs. KING, wife of Chief Engineer JAMES W. KING, of the United States Navy, died here yesterday.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 28.—A meeting of railroad managers was held at Congress Hall to-day, to arrange regarding through freight. The following gentlemen were present: W. CRAPIN, of the Boston and Albany Railroad; W. H. VANDERBILT, of the Hudson River and New-York Central Railroads; W. WILLIAMS, of the Buffalo and Erie Railroad; Messrs. PHILLIPS and DEVEREAUX, of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroads; Mr. DRUMMOND, of the Toledo and Wabash Railroad; E. F. SMITH, of the Red Line, GEORGE DARLING, of the White Line.

BOSTON, Mass., July 28.—Hon. AUGUSTUS O. ALLEN, a prominent lawyer of this city and a member of the State Legislature of 1868, was conveyed to the Insane Asylum to-day. He manifested symptoms of insanity yesterday at the Duxbury Cable celebration, and severely stabbed an officer who was called to take charge of him. A Boston bank yesterday paid $8,000 on a forged check purporting to be signed by BREWSTER, SWEET & Co.

WASHINGTON.

Secretary Boutwell and the National Banks—His Recent Circular—The Shakers and the Income Tax—Speculations Regarding the Coming Cabinet Meeting—Personal—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 28.

The purchase of five-twenty bonds by the Secretary of the Treasury has, as is well known, had the effect of increasing their value fully two per cent. since the purchase began. As the national banks have a large number of them on deposit at the Treasury as securities, the bank officers made application for permission to replace them with ten-forties, in order to avail themselves of their increased value. The question was submitted to Secretary BOUTWELL, and, after carefully considering the matter, he, on Friday last, issued a circular to the effect that hereafter the exchange of all gold-bearing bonds held for circulation security, will be permitted on the basis heretofore adopted, that is, for ten ten-forty bonds, eighty-five per cent., all other gold-bearing six per cent. bonds, ninety per cent. of their par value. The Secretary, however, notified the applicants that the rule would be subject to revision, if it should be found that such exchanges were so frequent as to become onerous to the Department. As the total amount of the ten-forties issued is but $194,567,300, and over one-half of these are on deposit at the Treasury Department, the demand, in case the national banks should go into the market to purchase, would make the ten-forties more valuable than the five-twenties, and the consequence has been that, in anticipation of the movement, the ten-forties have increased nearly one and a half per cent. since Friday last, and not a single application has yet been filed for an exchange.

THE SHAKERS AND THE INCOME TAX.

Commissioner DELANO has given a decision reversing the previous ruling of the office under which there has hitherto been allowed an exemption of $1,000 in the assessment of societies for and on account of each and every covenanting male member of the society. It also reverses the ruling that the word "person" in the 116th section of the act applies to natural persons only, and in no case to what are known in law as artificial ones. The decision was given on a case presented in reference to the Shaker community of New-Lebanon, Ohio, and affects not only that body, but all corporate societies throughout the United States whose income is indivisible according to the objects of their organization or the terms of their charter. Section 44 of the act reads:

"And any word or words in any and all parts of this act, and of all acts to which this act is additional, indicating or referring to person or persons, shall be taken to include partnership firms, associations, joint stock companies or politic, or other party whatsoever, when not other wise designated or manifestly incompatible with the intent thereof."

The New-Lebanon Society, in making their annual returns, have been represented by one PETER BOYD, who reported their income for 1868 at $39,258 72, and the amount of their exemption at $39,005 87. This included $40,000, the exemption claimed by the forty-six covenanting male members of the Society. The Commissioner now rules that they are entitled to only exemption of $1,000.

THE COMING CABINET MEETING.

The President did not return here this evening as was expected. There is much speculation among politicians, the representatives of the various Southern factions who are here more particularly, as to the Cabinet meeting on Friday next. It is confidently believed that the Administration will then define its policy more precisely in reference to the Southern States where elections are to be held, all of which is of course anxiously awaited by those immediately interested.

MR. GREELEY'S SOUTHERN TRIP.

HORACE GREELEY's trip to the South, it now appears, has no political significance whatever. He has, it is said, gone to Virginia and North Carolina with his friend WISEWELL, on purely private business. WISEWELL is the President of a company of New-York capitalists, and who are largely interested in mining and agricultural lands in those States. Mr. WISEWELL goes to make personal examination of the lands, but in what capacity exactly Mr. GREELEY travels is not stated. Some think that he intends to write letters or pamphlets on the subject.

SUPERVISORS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has not yet decided on the changes he will make in the transferring of Supervisors from one district to another, but his purpose to do so at an early day remains unaltered. The change indicated is merely an adoption of the English system, and will, it is expected, be productive of the best results to the service.

THE WEATHER.

A severe rain and thunder storm raged here between 7 and 10 o'clock to-night.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 28.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has reports showing a disposal of 46,812 acres of the public lands during June at the following local offices: Fort Dodge, Iowa, 21,341 acres; Oregon City, Oregon, 313 acres; Olympia, Washington Territory, 9,870 acres; Winnebago City, Minn., 7,288 acres.

Reports have been received at the General Land Office showing the completion of the survey of twenty additional township lying between the Saline and Salomon forks of the Kansas River, embracing an aggregate area of 460,000 acres.

THE INDIANS IN DAKOTA.

Information has been received at the Indian Bureau from the Yankton, Dakota, Agency that the Indians are highly pleased with the manner in which the "Great Father" proposed to take care of them, and express their intention to live up to the treaty. The prospect of a fine corn crop upon the reservation is excellent.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The internal revenue receipts to-day were $647,000.

LAKE STEAMBOATS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that American steamboats, which merely touch at ports on the lakes and on the coast, shall not be subject to entrance and clearance fees.

The New Guns in Canada.

From the Toronto Telegraph, July 27.

A telegram from Ottawa was yesterday received in this city, inquiring in what time the gunboats on the lakes could be had ready for active service. The answer, we understand, was that three hours would suffice. However calculated the inquiry might be to alarm, the reply is certainly calculated to reassure.

The cause of this movement is not, of course, fully known. The general feeling naturally points to some Fenian movement, but we can scarcely think that the resources of that society are now such as would enable them to renew the raid of 1866. There is some talk of the Cuban Junta, of New-York, moving its quarters to Canada. Its action might tend to involve us in a breach of neutrality, against which it is necessary to be provided. At all events, no matter what danger may be looming ahead, it is plain that our rulers, in following the Crown William policy—to trust in God and keep their powder dry—are adopting the course which is most likely either to prevent need of the powder arising, or to render its use effective should the necessity exist.

BISHOP AND RECTOR.

The Case of Rev. Mr. Cheney, of Chicago—Affidavit of the Bishop in Support of the Motion to Dissolve the Injunction.

The members of the Ecclesiastical Court, convened in Chicago, for the trial of Rev. CHAS. E. CHENEY, whose proceedings were suddenly interrupted last week by an injunction issued by Judge JAMESON, filed in the Superior Court on Monday their answer to the injunction, praying its dissolution. The answer is very long, and details the history of the case and of the appointment of the members of the Court. They say:

And these respondents further answering, say, that as they are advised by their counsel, and verily believe they constitute and are an Ecclesiastical Court of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the Diocese of Illinois, duly constituted and organized for the trial of this complaint upon the charges made against him in said presentment, having a presiding officer and a clerk, (members of the Court,) and having jurisdiction of the subject matter of said presentment, and of the person of said complainant, and they respectfully submit that this honorable civil tribunal has not rightful jurisdiction to interfere with their duties and prerogatives as such ecclesiastical tribunal.

And further answering, these respondents, each for himself, expressly denies that he was largely or in any wise influenced by the Bishop of Illinois, in the making of the said charges against said complainant, or these respondents (speaking for himself) labors under the supposition that sentence of deposition from the ministry will be passed upon the complainant; and each of these respondents expressly denies any prejudice and bias against said complainant in the matter of the said presentment and charges against him, and in the matter of the trial thereunder, that can in any way prevent each and every impartial hearing and determination of the case against the said complainant, and now present a fair and impartial hearing and determination of the case against the said complainant, and each of these respondents says that as a member of said Ecclesiastical Court, it is and has been his intention to give said complainant a fair and impartial trial, and to administer the laws of the Church in the premises, without respect to persons, and to do justice and right, as applied to the facts that shall or may be proven in the case, and that he will be greatly aided in this intention from the evidence that said complainant is not guilty of the charges against him, and each of these respondents avers that he has no present opinion as to whether said complainant is guilty or innocent. And the respondent, A. W. PHILLIPS, for himself, for himself, expressly denies that he has formed and expressed an opinion of the defendant's guilt in the matter of said presentment and charges.

The document was supported by an affidavit of Right Rev. Bishop WHITEHOUSE, to the following effect:

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago.—In chancery. The Rev. CHARLES EDWARD CHENEY, vs. The Rev. SAMUEL CHASE, D. D., et al.—affidavit. The Right Rev. HENRY JOHN WHITEHOUSE, being first duly sworn, deposes and says: That he is the Bishop of Illinois. That although the deponent is not a party in the suit of the complaint, he is nevertheless formally introduced into the same. By a professed recital of a certain interview between the complainant and the deponent, various charges are alleged or implied as tend to show an unfounded and malevolent prejudice against the complainant, and the effect of this prejudice or bias is affirmed to be such, as not only to debar the complainant from a fair trial in this pending case, but which would operate in any case in which "the said Bishop would at any time obtain the opportunity, canonically, to wit, in contravention of the canons of the Church of this diocese, to have your orator presented and brought to trial for an alleged offence, the said Bishop would be prejudiced and biased against your orator, and that such prejudice and bias would diametrically affect your orator in the premises."

If the deponent was to admit the prejudice thus described, which he does not admit, but, on the contrary, wholly disavows, the inference therefrom sought to be set up would be extravagant and irrelevent. The plea which it sets up is in reality to the effect that the Bishop of the diocese, whose canonical duty it is "to respect the behavior of his clergy," (canon 12 and xi. digest,) should at any time form an unfavorable opinion of the specific or general behavior of a clergyman, or deem that a clergyman in any given instance did act unworthily, and if such opinion is proved, would subject him, the clergyman, to punishment, then practically that minister must be morally exempt from liability to trial by that Bishop, and could not be tried for any such offence, because "the Bishop would be prejudiced and biased against such clergyman, so as illegally or irrelevantly to affect said clergyman in the premises."

The deponent may consider in the case of the signer "Protest," thus irrelevantly introduced, as that such signer if seriously affected in a moral estimate of character, and if the Bishop should be called upon to give a testimonial, which shall set forth the true standing and character," which testimonial is called "Letters Dismissory," the said Bishop might be conscientiously bound to state what did impeach the standing and reputation of the applicant of such letters, subject, however, to the discretion in the accompanying or rejection of such certificate by the Bishop to whom it might be addressed. But this state of things might exist without subjecting the deponent to an inferential charge of such prejudice as would disqualify from his official duty in a trial severally "according to the canons," in a different Court and case.

The deponent, therefore, solemnly denies all undue bias, prejudice or enmity of any kind or degree which would consciously affect him in the functions of discipline in this case.

The deponent admits an interview sought and had with said complainant, at the Bishop's house, Monday afternoon, May 31, last past, but denies that either the purpose of the deponent in said interview, or that his desire in any part or circumstance of it whatsoever was to induce the complainant "to admit or assumed that he, our orator, would commit, if he, the orator, had, in the administration of the service of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this country, known as the 'Public Baptism of Infants,' omitted the word 'regenerate' wherever occurring, or where sometimes occurring in said service." On the contrary, he solemnly declares that the complainant, of his own free will and spontaneity, did narrate to him that he, the complainant, did omit the said word or words, because he could not conscientiously use them; that his practice had been for a considerable time so to do—and he freely gave to the deponent ample warrantive to that effect, and which assured him of a fact which he was pained to hear, thus plainly declared, because he had hoped that it did not exist.

And on this point of the voluntary and full statement of the fact of such omissions in the office of "Infant Baptism," and of the specific word or words omitted, the deponent cannot be mistaken, because the whole conversation which followed, and the effort of the deponent, during a protracted interview, was to urge, as earnestly and affectionately as he could, divers arguments, appeals and "admonitions" to induce the complainant to change his views, on his assumed meaning of the words "regenerate" and "regeneration," as used in the baptismal office, and to persuade him to conform strictly to the prescribed formulary of the Church in the administration of holy baptism to infants. The claimant "did decline to promise not to omit the said word in future," but solely as expressed on the ground of conscience, and never on the ground declared in the bill of complaint, or implied of reticence, lest "thereby he should admit that he had done so"—i. e., omit the word or words; and further in the certain to the deponent from the actual subject and object of his visit to said complainant on the occasion aforesaid.

The deponent had been informed that Rev. Mr. CHENEY had stated, not confidentially, but as a fact honorable to himself and in solution of a conscientious difficulty, that he did not use parts or expressions objectionable to him in baptizing infants; but did omit the word or words in question. And while not admitting the necessity of the facts being brought to the knowledge of the deponent by "public rumor," and while expressly denying the necessity of the same, yet this deponent states that while his first information might be taken as a reasonable equivalent to that ground of proceeding, yet before your deponent did proceed to issue a complaint, or take the indispensable steps for the same, the facts alleged had become to a great extent "public rumor" through the organization of Christ Church and by publication in the daily newspapers of the City of Chicago.

But the deponent ventured to express to his informers his disbelief of the fact and that the statement made was a mistake, and hopefully trusted that it would be found to be so by the discovery of the complainant.

In the interview of May 31 last past, the one throughout in question, the deponent opened the conversation by the statement, in substance, "that he had called on what in one aspect was a case of discipline, which he stated, that he intended as such, in order to put the complainant on his proper guard," but that he hoped and believed that what he was about to say would be found to be without a foundation.

The complainant made some personal comments on the statement, after the same had been repeated to him. The complainant then emphatically said, "I cannot, however, nor do I wish, and do not wish to deny that I do not use the baptismal office for infants as it is. What you have heard is a fact, and it is true that I do omit the word, which declares the child to be regenerated by the service. I cannot conscientiously say so for myself or my congregation." And this the complainant spoke at the time and at several times after in the conversation, with explicit detail.

The deponent expressed in answer his deep pain and [illegible] to his [illegible] it was a serious matter, and if it were prosecuted in by said complainant, would necessarily compel him as Bishop to bring said complaint to trial therefor; that in explanation of which of the importance of the issue he gave several reasons. But the deponent then did further say and reiterated the statement afterward in the interview, that in all he should now say he was to be understood to speak officially and in the exercise of the Bishop's privilege of "Godly admonition," as fully as such could apply to the case.

For explanation of the "Godly admonition," he begs to refer to the question and answer in the "Ordination of Priests."

The Bishop—"Will you reverently obey your Bishop and other chief ministers, who, according to the canons of the Church, may have the charge and government over you, following with a glad mind and will their Godly admonitions, and submitting yourself to their Godly judgment?" A.—"I will do so, the Lord being my helper."

This deponent avers, and as before God, that, according to his ability, during the whole interview, he spoke to your orator seriously, faithfully and affectionately, as a spiritual father to his son in the faith. He explained the terms and the freedom of interpretation which had always been allowed; admitted the privilege of complainant to explain "regeneration" in its doctrinal or ecclesiastical use as he, the complainant, received the same, and only required that on his, complainant's, honor, as a clergyman, he would, while in the deponent's jurisdiction, promise to use the baptismal office in question as prescribed, on which promise thus privately given this deponent would be fully satisfied, the matter should terminate, and the conversation might be regarded as private to the parties.

To all, however, this deponent understood your orator to say at several times "that he could not and would not use the expression in the 'Public Baptism of Infants,' but did not scruple to use it in the 'Baptism of those for Riper Years,' because he satisfied himself beforehand that the candidate was regenerate."

This deponent near the close of the interview used the following expression, or one exactly equivalent, which went unchallenged by complainant, whose manner during the interview did not evince any sense of injury or offence from the words or manner of this deponent. This deponent said: "I have intended to speak and I believe I have spoken to you in all this as I would have done to one of my own sons."

The allusion to the "Protest" did not occur until the conversation was finished, and this deponent was standing ready to leave.

This deponent desires further to answer and explain what is declared by complainant in the expression in the bill of complaint, "desired him (said complainant) to admit or assume that he would admit."

The facts in the case were so distinctly declared, and the conclentious right and duty to do as complainant declared he did, and would do, was so claimed and asserted, that this deponent was in doubt whether it was to be taken by complainant as involving the "offence and misconduct" implicitly so.

This deponent asked the question to call attention to this important distinction, and did receive for answer that he, said complainant, did not wish to admit anything affecting his interests in the case which reserved this deponent told him was proper, and advised him not to act without counsel, and proposed that he should take time for reflection, before giving what deponent would consider his formal answer in the alternative presented—either to conform to the prescribed ritual in the matter in issue or stand trial for the fact of omitting the word or words involved.

Said complainant, in the close of the interview, in compliance with the suggestion, asked one week for that consideration. This was cheerfully granted, with a very strong impression that complainant would recede from the determination expressed during the conversation, and agree to use the service as prescribed.

At the expiration of the time, this deponent received a note from complainant, of which the following is a true copy from the original:

CHRIST CHURCH RECTORY, } CHICAGO, June 8, 1869. }

RIGHT REV. AND DEAR SIR: I regret that circumstances compelled me to delay for a few hours the answer which I promised to send you in one week from our conversation on Monday, the 31st ult.

After the most serious and prayerful deliberation, I can only say that I have been able to arrive at no other conclusion than that already expressed to you. Very truly, yours,

CHARLES EDWARD CHENEY.

Right Rev. H. J. WHITEHOUSE, D. D.

This letter the deponent understood and now understands to refer him entirely to the conversation of May 31, particulars of which have been herein detailed.

The conversation had beyond all possible doubt the facts alleged as the practice of complainant, to wit: The omission of the word "regenerate," and the relative change of the baptismal office. It had affirmed his conscientious scruples preventing his use of those terms, and his resolution not to reform his practice in this respect, but to continue to do as he narrated he had done. It did not involve the question of misconduct, or wrong, or liability to trial, or to any special penalty for so doing. This deponent understood certainly not to admit, and to this understanding deponent has, he believes, strictly adhered in his official action.

The deponent further avers that if "deposition," or any penal sentence, was at any time mentioned in the conversation thus in question, it was not in threat or any personal prejudice to the case of complainant, if he should be brought to trial, but only one of the possible, or probable consequences of the practice, in a wayward and unlawful course, in which complainant claimed the necessity and right to persevere, the "Godly admonition" of his Bishop notwithstanding. But this deponent declares that he did not at any time, or in any way state "that he could not, but one remit to a trial and that deposition," because he has no control over the finding of a sentence, but has judicial power to abate a sentence found to one less severe, and this deponent knows that there are other sentences of "admonition" and "suspension," definite or contingent.

If, in general conversation, deponent has ever alluded to such a dual issue as "deposition," it has not been as the inevitable finding of an Ecclesiastical Court, but as an extreme result to which complainant, by contumacy and obstinate disobedience, might himself press the penal consequence.

This deponent most solemnly denies all and every form of prejudice which could unlawfully affect the case of complainant in the Ecclesiastical Court before which he stands canonically and truly impleaded; either in the composition of the Court or its proceedings, so far as the knowledge and belief of this deponent can go; but in which the deponent has had no material agency, except in the selection of eight names of Presbyters, from which the Court might be chosen; and whom he as Bishop avers are among the most experienced and honored clergy of his diocese, and from these eight said complainant, had he chosen, might have discriminated three only as the Assessors for his trial. And further the deponent saith not.

HENRY J. WHITEHOUSE, Bishop of Illinois.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 26th day of July, A. D. 1869.

[Seal.] THOMAS S. MCCLELLAND, Notary Public.

The Improvement of the South Boston Flats.

From the Boston Journal, July 27.

The negotiations of the Boston Wharf Company and Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad and the Commonwealth and Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad were consummated yesterday, when the papers were executed, all of which are on record at the Registry of Deeds.

This is the initiatory step to the improvement of the South Boston flats and the creation of a new territory, which will prove of great value to the city and profitable to the Commonwealth. Its main advantage, however, will be the additional accommodation which it will afford to our railroads, and the new water front which will be created will promote the commercial facilities of the city.

In accordance with an act passed at the recent session at the Legislature, the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company was authorized to issue bonds to the amount of $1,200,000 to pay for land and flats, or for it, of the Boston Wharf Company, and said bon

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

The Journey from New-York—Sights on the Way—Alexandria—The University of Virginia—At the Springs.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, GREENBRIER COUNTY, West Va., Sunday, July 25, 1869.

I am not sure that many of the readers of the TIMES know anything of the Virginia White Sulphur Springs, what it is like, or how one travels to get there. They may have some vague idea that it is a mineral spring which many of the aristocratic Southerners have been accustomed to frequent, and they may remember that here was gathered last Summer a number of the most prominent Southern Generals and politicians, with whom General ROSECRANS held a famous conference touching the political situation. But I am very sure that they would not be above gathering a few additional ideas about a place, which, though not so numerously attended as Saratoga, has been equally the resort for many years of persons notable in politics, war, fashion and society.

The traveler starting over night from New-York bound for the White Sulphur Springs, finds himself by the early morn at the banks of the Potomac, in Washington City. Here he takes the boat for Alexandria connecting with the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. This little jaunt by water is not unpleasant. You have traveled all night, and it is pleasant once more to see the face of nature, rarely more pleasing than on this truly noble river. As we pass down the stream, we see our railroad bridge, over which we should have gone had it been in repair; then the remains of the old Penitentiary, where the conspirators were tried; the United States Arsenal; the Anacostia, with the Navy-yard in full view, and a fertile, smiling country, where a few years since farm-houses were scarce, and half the land untilled.

Alexandria is waking up and going ahead. It has some energetic business men. JOHN S. BARBOUR, President of the railroad running to Lynchburg; MCKENZIE, just elected M. C., and others. The country back of Alexandria was devastated by the armies, and suffered in every possible way. Instead of corn and wheat, one sees grass, cattle, old fields, and the new forest growth which is to redeem the soil. This is not wholly unpleasing to the eye, but of course the country yields less tribute to its depot—Alexandria. There is, however, some compensation for all this. The road running southwest beyond the Rapidan River passes over a country which suffered relatively much less, and has been newly restored—the fertile Counties of Orange, Albemarle, and Nelson. Again, at Manassas Station the road forks, and one branch runs straight for the Blue Ridge through the fine County of Fauquier, and under the management of Mr. BARBOUR, it has been pushed well into the Valley of Virginia, thus diverting a considerable portion of its fertile products to the market of Alexandria. And thus I hear the trade of Alexandria is now equal to the *ante-bellum* times, and it is improving every day. Still you would hardly guess this, so staid, so quiet is the look of everything. A little more energy, and not a great deal of capital would give Alexandria ferry communication with Washington after 6 P. M., and as late as 12 at night, and this would enable the business men of Washington to have their homes in the former city. I think that three years of such communication would double the present population of this interesting old town. It would pay for the town to do this at its own cost.

The day I started up I found the train full of passengers bound for the various Virginia springs, all merry as crickets. What a different look travelers have at this season of the year from ordinary times, when bent on business merely. The train lingers a few moments to put on the baggage, and then we are off. The road is in fair condition, rough in some places, but on the whole the trip is pleasant enough. You know, of course, that this is the great "through line" leading to New-Orleans. At Lynchburg these cars are exchanged for the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, leading to Bristol and thence on by Knoxville and Chattanooga.

We are not, however, journeying to New-Orleans, but to a much cooler and pleasanter place, where Yellow Jack never comes, even by accident, and where a stray mosquito would find a blanket of nights very comfortable. Bound for the White Sulphur you switch off at Gordonsville and there take the cars of the Central Railroad, as it was once called, now more generally styling itself the "Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad." But in reaching Gordonsville you see a good many interesting places, some of them historic. There is Fairfax Station, one of BEAUREGARD's old camping grounds; then Bull Run, a muddy current enough, with its high wooded hills, and then we come to Manassas Station, which has grown up in three years to be quite a prosperous village. Away off to the right some four miles or more up Bull Run, lies the ground where the two great battles of Manassas were fought, that of July, 1861, and that of 1862, between POPE and LEE. You cannot see the field from the train, for it is too far, and the country is well wooded. All around you are waving fields, grass and corn, as pretty as can be. There have been copious rains, and the corn here promises well enough. We pass next Catlett's Station, Warrenton Junction, where a little branch road conducts you to the pleasant town of Warrenton, the Culpepper Court-house and the Rapidan. The last was for a long time the barrier between the lines of LEE and the United States armies, and was the scene of more than one sharp cavalry contest.

Passing the Rapidan we are in the fertile country of Orange. For the last forty miles we have been enjoying glimpses of mountain ranges and spurs; now we are in view of the celebrated Blue Ridge, and truly it is hard to find a more pleasing vision. The eye lingers enchanted upon its bold picturesque outline. The journey has, so far, been in the red land country, but now the soil, rich as it is, seems to be redder than ever, almost the color of brick dust. The tall, strong, rejoicing corn, however, tells the story and the quality of the land. Back of this lands are quite cheap. Here you will have to pay more money and a real price for them. After leaving Orange Court-house, which does not seem to have recovered from the dilapidation of the war, we come next to Gordonsville. This is now only a small village, a railroad station, but it must one day be a considerable town. It is the crossing point of two great roads—one complete from New-York to New-Orleans, the other now complete from Richmond and Norfolk only to the White Sulphur, but destined ere long to connect with Cincinnati, Louisville and Chicago, a line which claims a marked superiority over the Pennsylvania Central and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for the transportation of Western produce to the Atlantic seaboard.

A few minutes only at Gordonsville and we are on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, journeying through the beautiful Piedmont section of Virginia. There is no fairer country in the world for wheat, corn and the vine, and not many better for stock. We are now in Albemarle, a county of which Virginians are proud on many accounts, its soil, scenery, society, great names and the famous University which, founded by JEFFERSON, has long ranked as the first of the Southern colleges. Here you pass Cobham Depot, near by where the celebrated WM. C. RIVES lived at Castle Hill; Montpelier, the home of MADISON, is a few miles eastward. Near Charlottesville the train passes in full view of Monticello, and you can see the mountain home of THOMAS JEFFERSON. If you stop at Charlottesville a short ride of only four miles will carry you to the place.

Nor might a traveler do amiss to take a day at the University of Virginia. This is a little over a mile from Charlottesville, and is nicely placed up among the hills. The buildings and grounds are laid out on a regular plan, and are very spacious and imposing. The students live in little buildings and rows dispersed about so as to give ample light, space and comfort. In the centre of the grounds is a tasteful lawn, around which are placed the Professors' houses. The instruction here is wide and thorough, the standard of scholarship second to no institution in the world. Here are taught the ancient and modern languages, mathematics, natural science, chemistry, law, medicine, the applied sciences, and all the studies to fit one for any of the professions. The Faculty is second to none in reputation. You may not know that during the last thirty years this has been the favorite educational institution of the South, and that here have been educated many of her most prominent men. Anterior to the war there were from 500 to 600 students. Of course, after the war, many of the Southerners were unable to give their sons the University education they desired; but, nevertheless, at the last term the number of students had risen to some 458. The coming session, it is expected, will show a very marked increase. Thus, notwithstanding the rivalry of Washington College, with the prestige of General LEE's great name, the University keeps the lead, so far as the South is concerned.

As the road approaches the Blue Ridge the scenery becomes more and more striking. All the wayfarers get to the left side of the cars to look down upon the valleys below smiling in the sunlight. You must know that we are now ascending the mountain very rapidly. The grade is heavy, but we cannot sympathize with our iron horse. A moment we are in the long, dark tunnel, a place said to be very favorable to kissing and picking pockets. But I have had no experience in practicing the first or suffering the second, and all I can do is to report what the papers affirm.

Once over the Blue Ridge, we are in the rich Valley of Virginia. Augusta County has a good opinion of itself. In the matter of corn, wheat, whisky, horses, grass, pretty girls and clever men, it will not be content with a second place. Truly, it does look like a land where one would like to pitch his tent and never pull up stakes. Given a farm well stocked, a wife, and a few other items, I should think a man might manage to live there very well, laugh and grow fat until in his own good time he chose to quit this mortal scene. Here you have no fevers, no malaria, no prostrating Summer heats. You are in a grass country, mountains on either side, with great long reaches of rich black land, the owners of which well know its value and know, too, how to work it. Staunton, the capital, is a bustling, growing, ambitious place, with, I suppose, some 5,000 people.

But I have no idea of stopping at all the pleasant places on the road; for if I do, I will never get to the White Sulphur. Let us suppose now that we have got through the ridges of the Alleghany chain so far that by evening we reach Covington. Still I ought not to omit that at various points, Goshen, Millboro, &c., we find the depots whence the stages carry you to the "Rockbridge Alum," the "Rockbridge Baths," the "Warm," "Hot," "Cold Sulphur," "Healing" and other Springs which abound in this mountain section of Virginia. All have their votaries and followers, and some have a repute second only to this famous spring. Whether pleasure seeker or invalid, you are apt to be suited at one place if not at another. There are few chronic maladies that do not yield to some one of these waters. I may tell you more of them hereafter.

But instead of this long digression on routes and railroads, I started with the idea of giving your readers some items of the grand fancy ball which came off the very night I reached here. The train gets in about 9 P. M., in season to get a room, supper and then to go to bed for a good night's rest. And that is what most people do. But I was not content with this rôle. I washed the cinders and dust out of my eyes and ran down to the ball-room, resolved to see something of the thing anyhow. The affair was gotten up under the sanction of many prominent gentlemen, General ROBERT LEE, Hon. BLACQUE BEY, the Turkish Minister; Generals WISE, GARY, CONNER and WALKER, Colonel RIVES, Dr. BALL, Mr. J. T. SOUTHER, of New-York; Mr. P. C. BETHELL and others, and, of course, with the ample materials of beauty and fashion at hand, and the energy of the Messrs. PEYTONS, the proprietors, it was bound to be a success. The principal hotel building has a parlor at one end, a ball-room at the other. Each room is about a hundred and twenty feet long by about sixty or seventy wide, and will accommodate a very considerable crowd. On this occasion I found the ball-room well packed with a very brilliant company.

I have no time to speak of the notabilities present, politicians, Generals and what not. I suppose they are flourishing in the item list already, and there I leave them. It is reported that other and quite as large hops are to arrive in due season, and if they do come you shall hear of it. In conclusion, I will only say that the ball was a success, especially if it be considered that the season is hardly at its height until the 1st or 4th of August. There will be other fancy balls as the season progresses, grander, but hardly more pleasant than that of which I have made these hurried notes. CHAT.

THE WEST.

The Condition of the Pacific Railroad—Testimony of Another Witness—Its Defects and Needs—The Crops in Illinois—The Ecclesiastical Trial in Chicago.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Monday, July 26, 1869.

I, too, have been over a portion of the Pacific Railroad; and, not being a Government Commissioner nor an editorial "D. H.," I can give my opinion disinterestedly. I would remark in the beginning, however, that I have been over a great many new roads, from the time of the old strap-rail concern between Albany and Schenectady to the present day, and I have been over not a few for the purpose of examining the manner of their construction. I am, therefore, prepared to say that the Union Pacific Road is as well constructed as it could have been, considering the circumstances under which it was built. Every railroad man must know that a line thrown up in such haste—laid at the rate of from five to eight miles per day—could not, under any possibility, be thoroughly constructed, but would need to be gone over again and be ballasted up, and almost rebuilt in many places. Its structures, bridges, culverts, &c., were also thrown up in a hurry, to answer a temporary purpose. Some have been replaced, and others will soon be. The accidents that happen are not reported for the papers to any great extent, as the company's officials can control this matter. A relative of mine, appointed to an office in one of the Territories, was not long since going with his family to his place of destination. A bridge broke down, the engine, tender and baggage car went over, and two men were killed. The first passenger car shunted from the track and struck a heavy timber, which arrested its progress, and thus prevented a general slaughter. Not a week before this same bridge, or a portion of it, had gone down with a freight train. Nothing was heard of either of these accidents in the papers. When the managers found that they had a "big thing" on Uncle Sam's Treasury, they hurried up the construction with all possible speed, for the more miles they built, the more bonds they would get. I will say, however, that the road is in about as good a condition as any new road which I ever examined, with perhaps the exception of the structures. But, notwithstanding all that has been said, and all the ridicule that has been attempted to be cast upon Mr. MORRIS' report, it would be generally a safer guide for the Government to follow than any other I have seen. Some things, of course, partake of his particular idiosyncracies, and are too strongly put, but the report is honest, and, I judge, uninfluenced by any outside or interested purpose. There is a great interest at stake; and while the Government is concerned in having everything done honestly and in good faith, the other party will profit by a contrary course. The great wealth at their command, it is to be feared, can obtain favorable reports, not only from itinerant editors, but from Government Commissioners. The appointment of Colonel HAMMOND, of this city, as superintendent of the road inspires the hope that a wise and more liberal policy will prevail. That hitherto adopted by the management in regard to its tariffs for passengers and freights is perfectly suicidal, and would prevent any considerable amount of business being done. The monopoly, if the present course is persisted in, will act the fable of the goose that laid the golden egg, and disappoint the expectations of the country. The appointment of Colonel HAMMOND is regarded as a guarantee that a new line of policy will be adopted, by which the people will reap a substantial benefit from this great national work. In the meantime, Chicago, St. Louis and other points are putting forth exertions to secure the lion's share of the trade of the mountain regions, and of the Pacific slope beyond.

THE CROPS.

I have a more favorable report to give of the crop prospects than I had in my last. A trip of some 500 miles in "God's country," as those who have been long upon the Plains or among the mountains, exclaim when they have crossed the Missouri eastward, has given me an opportunity to observe some of the best parts of Iowa and Illinois. There has been great improvement during the past week, and for the last four or five days but little rain. Although wheat and oats and hay have been injured, yet the average harvest will be a good one. Corn yet depends upon the contingency of an early or late frost. With good weather to the middle of September, there will be a fair crop in many localities. Upon the high Plains corn looks finely even now. In the southern part of this State all reports agree that the wheat crop was never better. This will afford great relief in that section, as the last two crops have been poor, which has rendered money "awful scarce" among the farmers.

ECCLESIASTIC.

Our city, during the past week, I find has been much interested, excited and amused, on account of the ecclesiastical trial which was attempted to be had, in the matter of Bishop WHITEHOUSE *vs.* Rev. C. E. CHENEY, Rector of Christ Church. The offence charged was a nonbelief in baptismal regeneration, and the omission of the word "regenerate" in reading services. The Court was constituted; there was a grave array of "presentors, proctors," &c., and the opening proceedings had been gone through with, when lo! there entered the Court a Deputy-Sheriff, bearing an injunction from the Superior Court of this city, forbidding any further proceedings. Bishop WHITEHOUSE was astounded that the civil authorities dared to interfere with his prerogatives—the Court was defiant, and were not going to adjourn—no, not they. The audience cheered lustily, and the Court threatened to "clear the house," whereat the cheers were repeated and redoubled. However, the Court, on cooler reflection, concluded it were better to obey the injunction rather than go to the County Jail for contempt, and as there is a pause in the Court Ecclesiastic until the matter of the injunction is disposed of. The ground upon which it was applied for and obtained was that the Court was not proceeding according to the written rules of the Church. The public sentiment and sympathy is all on the side of Mr. CHENEY, and Bishop WHITEHOUSE has largely increased his unpopularity by his course in this affair.

THE TEXAS FLOODS.

Extent of the Damage in Bastrop County.

From the Bastrop Advertiser, July 17.

In making mention of the flood, one scarcely knows where to commence to narrate the events and damages incident to the overflow which so completely devasted our fair land last week. We will not, however, omit to mention that on Thursday last, 8th July, all its effects were most seriously felt in this vicinity. The rise at this point was said to be sixty-five feet. In the bottom lands, women and children, when rescued from their homes, were, in several instances, standing over waist deep in water, others were rescued from the roofs of their houses, through which they had clambered to save themselves from a watery grave. This statement will give some idea upon which an estimate can be made as to the rapidity with which the river did rise. On Thursday last it was stated to us that the river rose from one to five feet an hour during the forenoon. At 12 o'clock there was a perceptible change in the rise, and at 3 o'clock P. M. the river was at a stand. During Thursday night there was a fall of three feet.

The destruction to property has been great; many farmers have been stripped of cotton and corn, thousands of rails, some few houses, and any number of cabins. Furniture, clothing, provisions, and valuables of all kinds followed in the wake of the resistless tide. Hundreds of freedmen were forced to take refuge in trees, and children were lashed to trees, in which they remained twenty-four hours or more, before assistance was given by parties in skiffs. But it would fill the columns of our paper to recite half that has been told us of the thrilling events connected with the flood in the river bottom.

Commencing with Colonel John Caldwell's farm—about the highest on the river in this county and running down to Mr. C. W. Shipp's and the Cunningham neighborhood, the last farms on the river below, in this county, the loss of each planter whose farm is lying adjacent to the river has been variously estimated at from $500 to $15,000. Colonel J. C. Higgins and Mr. Shipp, we presume, are about the heaviest sufferers. The latter gentleman had in cultivation about 1,200 acres—nearly all under water. The farms inundated west of the river were Colonel John Caldwell and those of his sons' Mr. John Pope, Mr. Craft and Colonel Washington and others in the same neighborhood. Their loss in cabins, rails, stock and crops is large. Webber's Prairie suffered heavily, also the town of Webberville, which was about eight feet under water, lost great.

Hemphill's Prairie—Mr. Martin Walker, Fayette, Dock and Mrs. Nelli Hemphill, Captain Jno. D. Nash, Mrs. Harrington, Mrs. Gus Schneider and Mr. E. Goodman all lose heavily in cabins, rails, stock and crops. The farmers west of Bastrop, Mr. Burleson, W. C. Powell, Colonel Higgins, I. N. Baker, Jno. D. Fondren, Judge P. H. Jones, their farms lose heavily in crops, cabins, rails, &c.

Hill's Prairie—The McMahan farms, Hubbard's farms, A. W. Moore, W. C. Powell, A. Wiley Hill and the Watson farms, also farms of Jno. Tom McGee and M. W. Trigg, all lose rails, cabins and crops heavily. Further down the river, Mr. John Fawcett, Camp's farm, C. W. Shipp, Hart and Young suffered largely, as others have.

East of the Colorado we commence with Mr. Wm. Coats, twelve miles north of Bastrop, Mr. Wilson, Geo. Warren, Barton, C. Harris, William's farm, Jas. Olive, J. H. Wilbarger, Rev. D. Coulson, Mrs. Oliver, Mrs. Chambers; then further down to Mr. C. Taylor, Carter, the Bled farms; then down to Mr. John Hearn, Colonel G. W. Jones, John Williams, Dr. J. C. Duval, Wilkins' farm, Colonel Higgins again, Mrs. White, all of the latter within view of Bastrop; Craft's Prairie, Wm. & E. Higgins, Wilson, Black-place, Rector and Gage places, W. D. C. Jones, Mrs. James Jones; then Hardeman farms, Wm. Jones and McDaniel—all suffer more or less by loss of rails, cabins and crops. Tom Hill's prairie, Mrs. D. M. Oliver's farm, Thos. B. J. Hill and Mrs. Hill's farms, Parson John's place, Geo. Eblin; then Mrs. Cunningham, Young, Hart, and others, on down to Fayette County. The farms of all parties above named are immediately on the river. The names of some planters on the river are omitted, as we cannot remember all. In speaking of the losses sustained by those above mentioned, we cannot now estimate the loss sustained by each farmer. It will take at least a month to develop facts as they really exist, but some have unquestionably lost everything. The value of rails alone, lost, is without computation. Some planters, eligibly situated on the river to receive drift from the course of the current, have many thousand more than they need, while others are stripped of the last rail. Many have lost houses and cabins—not a log or plank left; others have had a large portion of their corn and cotton swept away from the very roots. Cattle, horses and hogs in numbers have been carried away with the flood. Hence, the reader can see that it would be a matter of impossibility for us to arrive at any correct conclusion as to the loss of any one individual planter at present. In the course of a month something like a correct estimate may be formed. We confidently believe that the crops have not been cut short more than one-half, and possibly not more than one-third, of what they would have been, had this misfortune not have befallen us. Let us be hopeful and thankful that our condition is no worse.

Action of the Military Authorities.

From the Austin State Gazette, July 14.

Seventeen poor families along the river have lost their little all by the late flood, and their helpless condition should be attended to by the benevolent and sympathizing. We are glad to hear, as we expected, that General REYNOLDS, commanding in this District, is affording aid to the mail contractors and telegraph lines so as to get up communication again as soon as possible with the outside world. The military are busily engaged in clearing out a road on each side of the river above, for a new ferry to be established there about half-way between the camp and the city. Our thanks are due General REYNOLDS for his promptitude in this matter. The only mail which has come in has been a small one from Belton. Judge GOODE came in yesterday from Dallas in five days in a buggy. The Lampasses and Leon are now crossable.

From the extract we make from the Belton *Journal* of the 7th, it appears that, previous to that date, some injury has been done to the farms on the Lampasas and Leon by the rise in those streams. It is probable, from what we can hear, that the heavy rains did not extend very far north of us. We understand Judge GOOD is in our city, just from Dallas, and reports that the Brazos at Waco was not high. Probably the freshet did not extend to the Brazos or Trinity. The San Marcos, Guadalupe and Comal have been very high and much damage has been done. The bridge at New-Braunfels, over the Comal, has been washed away, and, we presume, the ferry on the Guadalupe broken up temporarily. We have no certain news from San Antonio, except that the water was high, stayed up for nearly a day, and has done much damage, the crops seem not to have suffered much.

A Lady and Six Small Children in a Tree for Twenty-four Hours.

From the Belton Journal, July 7.

About nine miles below us on the river, in the neighborhood of Mr. COALSON, a widow lady, name not remembered, with six small children, driven from her house, which was swept by the high water, took refuge in a tree with all her little ones. As the flood brought along fence rails and drift wood, she caught them and constructed a sort of raft around the tree, so that when one of her children slept and fell, it was caught by the platform below. Here the heroic mother, with all her precious treasures, remained for twenty-four hours, until Mr. COALSON constructed a boat and took them all safely to shore.

Nolan Creek, which runs through this place, has been impassable since Sunday until this (Thursday) morning. We have had no mails since Monday, and, judging from appearances, we shall expect none for some time to come.

Since the above was written we have news from Tennessee Valley, which is situated some six or eight miles above this place on the Leon. The report is that most of the farms have been overflown, fencing washed off, and the crops otherwise severely damaged. Among those who have suffered we hear the names of Mr. THOMAS, Rev. WHITELY on the Leon, Mr. ISAACS on Lampasas, and Colonel HAWKINS on Nolan Creek. It has been impossible, up to the present time, to procure reliable information of the extent of damage done, from the fact that the streams are still impassable, but we much fear that it has been heavy on all the streams below.

More of the Effects of the Flood.

From the San Antonio Herald, July 14.

We have reliable information that the Medina at Castroville is falling eight to twelve inches each twenty-four hours, and if it continues to run down at this rate, the river can be crossed with wagons about Saturday or Sunday next. The Nueces, it is thought, will hold out with the Medina, and perhaps keep up longer. The whole country west of the outskirts of San Antonio to the Rio Grande, has been flooded.

D'Hanis under water—two to three feet deep in the houses. At Quihi an avalanche of water in the night, besides other destruction. Great loss of young stock, the poor things being confined in the pens.

The mighty flood just missed an additional hour's rain above to make Castroville an island, which old Mexican tradition says once occurred. The losses immediately here fall upon a few individuals. Dr. HOFFMAN's laboratory building and contents about destroyed and borne off. The steam mills of INKERMANN & BRAUR sustained considerable damage, but they are grinding again. The works of S. S. BROWN were damaged $2,000 to $3,000; the earthwork to be done all over again. Fortunately the building and the dam, so far as known, remain firm. Altogether, this flood makes an epoch in all the valleys and even ravines to the west of us, constituting a landmark for rebuilding and for future improvements. A flood above—perhaps a deluge below—warning of the swift destruction that sometimes overwhelms vast regions of country, and from which, in some form or other, it would seem no part of the globe is absolutely exempt.

A Visit to the Overflowed Region.

From Flake's Galveston Bulletin, July 21.

Mr. GEORGE B. NICHOLS, Superintendent of the Buffalo Bayou Road, returned last evening from a visit to the overflowed country. He went up with a supply train of provisions and boats. The provisions were rationed out among the destitute near Eagle Lake. He was unable to approach nearer to Alleyton than three miles, the water being four feet in the track. Alleyton is free from water. It is reported, but not certainly known, that Wharton's very fine plantation, between Wharton and Richmond, is left with but a single mule, and that fifty negroes have been drowned. Mr. NICHOLS reports that the stench of decaying vegetable and animal remains was so great that it sickened him. Hundreds of people were left without food or clothing.

THE CHEROKEE NEUTRAL LANDS.

Two Hundred Leaguers Drive off the Railroad Men—Tents and Instruments Burned.

Correspondence of the Leavenworth Times and Conservative.

CATO, CRAWFORD COUNTY, KANSAS, Sunday, July 18, 1869.

It becomes my painful duty to inform you of renewed acts of lawlessness committed on the Neutral Lands. On Friday night, July 16, a body of 200 armed Leaguers attacked a party of railroad hands on Drywood Creek, seven miles south of Fort Scott, and two miles north of this place. They ordered the hands to pile all their tools, including wheel-barrows, picks, shovels, &c., and all their tents and surveying instruments, into a huge pile, which the railroad hands were forced to do; they then gave them fifteen minutes to leave the ground, and set fire to the property of the railroad company, and all that would burn was soon reduced to ashes.

No personal violence was used except in one instance. A laborer whom they had ordered off on a previous occasion was stripped of all his clothing, as they said, for the purpose of applying the lash; but while they were engaged attending to the destruction of property, he made his escape to a farm-house on Buck Run, where he was cared for and clothes furnished him.

Another band of Leaguers attacked a party of laborers further south and west, who came from the Pawnee and Walnut Creek districts, on the same night. They also destroyed everything in the shape of tools, tents, &c., that was combustible, and stole two mules from a teamster who was in the employ of the railroad company. Particular pains were taken by both these bands of outlaws to screen themselves by covering their heads with handkerchiefs and light pieces of cloth, to avoid being recognized. None of the railroad employes were allowed to approach nearer than thirty feet to the mob.

There is a strip of neutral land, six miles by twenty-four, in the southern part of Bourbon County, and on this strip of land these acts of lawlessness were committed, not, I am glad to add, by the citizens of Bourbon County. The parties who participated in this shameful proceeding were all from Crawford and Cherokee Counties.

The Musket with Which Brownell Shot Jackson.

From the Troy Whig, July 26.

It will be remembered that at the time of the Ellsworth tragedy, at the beginning of the late rebellion, JACKSON, ELLSWORTH's assassin, was shot by FRANK BROWNELL, of this city. Some time after the occurrence BROWNELL was promoted to a position in the regular army. On severing his connection with his old regiment he sought by every means to retain the musket with which JACKSON had been shot, but the Captain in command refused to part with it, and it was transferred to one of the soldiers remaining in the company. BROWNELL, feeling that the musket ought properly to belong to him, kept track of it, tracing it after the disbandment of the Ellsworth Zouaves, to a private in the regular army, who bore it with him over the Plains, and in many conflicts with the Indians, BROWNELL was constantly maneuvering to regain possession of the relic, and at last, a short time ago, by the assistance of an army friend, it was returned to his possession. There is no doubt of its identity. BROWNELL's initials, cut upon the stock years ago, are still there, and other marks and indications fully as identifying. On Saturday last Mr. BROWNELL proceeded to Albany, and deposited the musket in the State Department, where the coat and hat of ELLSWORTH are now retained, and where the battle-scarred musket will remain, a memento of a terrible tragedy and a souvenir of the bold avenger.

In this connection we would state a circumstance in regard to the shooting of ELLSWORTH, not generally known. Mr. BROWNELL states that he saw JACKSON just as he was preparing to fire the fatal shot at the breast of ELLSWORTH, BROWNELL immediately turned to shoot JACKSON, but the sabre bayonet on his musket prevented celerity of movement, as he was standing upon a staircase. As BROWNELL brought his musket to bear upon the assassin, the latter fired the fatal shot, and almost immediately fell dead at the hands of the avenger. Had BROWNELL's musket been without a sabre, his movements would have been unimpeded, and in all probability JACKSON would have been shot, and ELLSWORTH's life spared.

The Utterances of a Reconstructed Rebel.

Colonel TOM. P. OCHILTREE, who was one of the few ex-officers of the rebel army who supported General LONGSTREET in his advocacy of the election of General GRANT, is now in Washington representing the interest of the Hamilton Party in Texas, his native State. In a recent address to the people of his State, he says:

"The people of Texas will soon be called upon to reject or adopt the Constitution submitted by the late Convention, and, incident thereto, elect a full list of State and Federal officers. It is presumed that there will be but one voice as regards the adoption of the Constitution, as it is by all odds the most acceptable one that has as yet been submitted to any of the States recently in rebellion. It is, perhaps, well known to all of you that, notwithstanding we may adopt the Constitution, we must subsequently adopt the Fifteenth Amendment, which is one of the precedent conditions of a return to the Union. Still, the whole question of admission or rejection rests with Congress. So it behooves us to weigh well every movement. If you have acted wisely in determining to sustain a Republican candidate for Governor, why not yield the same support to the subordinate positions, and select good and competent Conservative Republicans to the Legislature? Indeed, the late decision of General E. R. S. CANBY, commanding the Military District of Virginia, in regard to the ineligibility of certain candidates for the Legislature in that State, will be found most applicable to our contest. The nomination and election of men who can take the requisite oath will remove the last possible objection of all doctrinaires who are contending against the early and complete reconstruction, and consequent admission into the next Congress."

STATE FINANCES.

Corporate Debt of Illinois.

From the Chicago Tribune, July 26.

A statement comes to us from Springfield that, in answer to a circular issued from the State offices, sufficient returns have been received to warrant the estimate that the corporate debt of the municipalities of this State equals one hundred millions of dollars—that is to say, that the cities, towns and counties owe that much money for local and domestic uses. The exact character of this debt we do not know, but suppose it safe to assume that a large portion of it has been contracted in aid of railroads built or to be built. That sum probably includes the many millions of dollars voted by counties and towns during the present season in aid of railroads, but a small portion of which, however, will become a legal charge, for two reasons: The bonds are not to issue until the roads are built, and the bonds themselves, having no merchantable value, offer no inducement to those who are to build the roads. The several cities of the State owe, also, a considerable portion of the debt—amounting, perhaps, in the aggregate, from $20,000,000 to $25,000,000. For this portion of the debt there is, as a general thing, an abundance of substantial property to show. The debt of this city was incurred, in the main, for its water, sewerage, and school improvements. Without the water and sewerage improvements it would not be possible to reside in Chicago, and with them this city has become the seat of health and one of the choicest Summer resorts in the country. The debt of our city has been contracted mainly for indispensable objects, and the city enjoys the full luxury it has purchased. That debt contracted for these health-giving purposes has made the city the permanent centre of travel and of commerce, and has increased the taxable value of our property until it now reaches $250,000,000. Including our debts for parks, which are a special and not a general debt, the whole indebtedness of all kinds does not exceed $16,000,000, or, putting the population at 300,000, is equal to $53 to each inhabitant; while the assessed value of the taxable property of the people counts up $250,000,000, or $834 worth of property to each inhabitant. This does not include the property of the city itself, which is far in excess of its debt.

How far the expenditures of the counties and the other cities have been remunerative we do not know; but, with the exception of loans to railway companies, it may be safely assumed that for each dollar of debt owing the debtor has received a most profitable compensation in increased facilities, permanent improvements, and corresponding increase of value both of property and its productions. The total valuation of real and personal property in Illinois subject to taxation, and excluding all State, city, county and town property, is about $1,500,000,000—an estate quite ample to bear a mortgage even of the entire estimated corporate debt.

The act of the Legislature, a few years ago, authorizing towns and counties to loan their credit to aid railroads, was an unfortunate measure, and in some cases has led to an extravagance in that way which has retarded other and far more profitable improvements. As a general thing, whenever railroads will prove profitable private capital will construct them, and cities and counties, while they should afford every facility and encouragement to such roads, do not really hasten their construction by these loans or donations.

The North Carolina State Debt.

From the Raleigh Standard, July 24.

The recent action of the Supreme Court in relation to appropriations for railroad purposes, has had a fine effect on the State credit. The debt of the State, old and new, is not more than $30,000,000. The whole of this debt has been pronounced good by the Court, and the decision necessarily prevents any further debt, except as the result of the approval by the people at the ballot-box of proposed appropriations. It is, therefore, reasonable to presume that the debt will not be increased.

We learn that the Trustees of the University, all the Superior Court Judges being present, resolved at a recent meeting to invest $125,000, the proceeds of the Agricultural Land Scrip, in North Carolina bonds.

The Decision of the Prize Judges of the Baltimore Singing Festival.

The following correspondence has taken place between the President and Prize Judges of the Baltimore Singing Festival, after the festival:

BALTIMORE, July 22, 1869.

To the Prize Judges of the Eleventh General Singing Festival:

GENTLEMEN: With regard to the difficult duties you had to perform in giving your decision about the performances of the prize singing societies, I hardly dare to trouble you again. Yet, not only the desire expressed from some parts, but also the precepts of the constitution of the North-eastern Saengerbund cause me to request you kindly to state the motives of your decision with respect to the successful societies, in order to be just to the wishes mentioned and to the rules of our constitution, and in order to give useful hints to the singing societies for their further studies.

Very respectfully yours,
GEO. P. STEINBACH, President of the Eleventh General Singing Festival.

To Geo. P. Steinbach, Esq., President of the Eleventh General Singing Festival:

SIR: The undersigned Prize Judges have the honor, in order to comply with the wish expressed by you, and to obey the rules of the constitution of the Northeastern Saengerbund, to state the following as the motives of their decision:

1. The New-York "Liederkranz" sung the hymn selected by them, "How did love come," as regards intonation, precision, keeping the tune, enunciation and execution, in the most perfect manner, and have therefore been awarded the first prize in the first class. Yet the Committee of prize judges cannot refrain from expressing the wish that an additional article be added to the constitution, forbidding the societies to sing the same song more than once as a prize song.

2. The Philadelphia "Junge Maennerchor" (choir of young men) sang the piece selected by them, "The Song at Midnight," most perfectly as regards intonation, keeping the tune, enunciation and execution, and also with the most commendable precision; one single erroneous wavering falling in of the basses caused hardly a momentary disturbance, which in so magnificent a composition, the most difficult of all performed, was not allowed to weigh too heavily in the scale. The Society therefore has been awarded the second prize in the first class.

3. The Hoboken Quartette Club sung the ballad selected by them, "The Poet's Grave on the Rhine," perfectly in every respect, and have therefore been awarded the first prize in the second class.

4. The Washington Saengerbund sung the song selected by them, "Spring's Echo," perfectly in every respect, and have therefore been awarded the second prize in the second class, the piece selected by them having been not so difficult as that for which the first prize in this class was awarded.

According to the notes of the prize judges, the performance of the "Beethoven Maennerchor" of New-York was equally perfect with that of the Washington "Saengerbund;" yet, because there was only one prize to distribute, a vote was taken, which resulted as stated, the performance of the Saengerbund of Washington having been an equally good one, with less singers.

The office of prize judge is a difficult one when, as has been the case this time, so many excellent performances are offered; so that to societies, as for instance, to the "Arion Maennerchor" of New-York, for trifling causes and among them the selection of too easy a piece, a prize could not be given. The prize judges beg leave to add the following proposition to the above, viz.: that the singing societies be divided into more classes at the next singing festival, and all societies of the same class sing the same song.

CHARLES LENSCHOW,
ERNEST SZEMELENYI,
N. TILLMANN,
C. H. ROSEWALD,
JULIUS MUELLER.

The Rights of Property-Owners on Railroad Routes in Brooklyn.

The action of certain owners of property in Gold-street, in obtaining from the Supreme Court an injunction restraining the Brooklyn and Newtown Railroad Company from laying their track through Gold-street until they had rendered some compensation to the property-owners there, has struck a new chord in the music of railroad enterprise, and there is now great sympathy expressed for the adjoining owners of property on the line of Gold-street. Meantime it is mooted that the railroad company has secured one of the property-owners, who is to apply to the Court for a withdrawal of the injunction, as late on Saturday as is practicable, so that workmen may go on and finish their work late on Saturday night and Sunday morning.

The manner in which the Brooklyn and Winfield Railroad managed their act when getting it passed by the Legislature, rather gives strength to the claims of the Gold-street property owners. It is as follows: "The Brooklyn and Winfield Railroad are authorized to construct, operate and maintain a railroad, with single or double tracks, and propelled by horse power, over the following route: Commencing at a point at the intersection of Broadway and First-street, running through North First and North Second to Fifth-street; through Fifth-street to Van Cott-avenue; then to Meeker-avenue to and across the Penny Bridge and along the North road to Winfield and the village of Newtown. Also, a single track on North Second from Second to First-street; and a single track on First-street from North Second to North First-street. Three Commissioners are to be appointed by any of the Judges of the Supreme Court in the Second District to estimate damages accruing to any and all persons owning land, by reason of the construction and operation of the railroad. The decision of the Commissioners shall be a final award, and the same shall be paid by the Railroad Company, to be a lien upon their property and franchise until paid."

SOUTH BROOKLYN IN ALARM.

A New Bridge and a New Canal—Property Threatened with Depreciation to the Amount of Half a Million Dollars—Arrest of Workmen.

The fears that have been indulged for a long time by the inhabitants of South Brooklyn relative to the erection of another bridge between the city and its extreme points south of Gowanus, were fully realized yesterday morning by the appearance of a large body of workmen, who set their picks, shovels and crowbars in operation on Third-avenue near Fourth-street, for the purpose of excavating a continuation of a branch of the Gowanus Canal, already progressed to that point. This work is being done by Mr. E. C. LITCHFIELD, under the auspices of the Brooklyn Improvement Company, and it will render a bridge necessary, and a bridge will cause many long delays in communicating between the sections of the City. The construction of any such obstacle to immediate and regular communication it is claimed by the owners of property in South Brooklyn, will cause a depreciation to their property to the amount of, at least, $500,000. Meantime, the Water and Sewerage Boards were preparing to lay a large sewer along the Third-avenue, and a short time ago the Brooklyn Improvement Company petitioned the Board to change the plan of the sewer by laying a portion of it under the next parallel street. The Board objected to any change, as the plans, maps, specifications, &c., were all prepared for the Third-avenue route, and to change it would involve an expense inconsistent with the laws which control the action of the Board. The subject was brought to the attention of the Board yesterday, in the following very specific manner by Mr. JOHN L. SPADER, one of the aggrieved property owners:

"Third-avenue, at about the line of Fourth-street, is being dug out, the pavements being taken up today for the purpose of constructing a canal across said Third-avenue. The attention of the Board is respectfully called to it. Is it in the power of the Board to put a stop to this cutting across the avenue?"

It was the question with which the foregoing communication closes that the Board had under consideration, and they have submitted the matter to the Corporation Counsel for an opinion as to their powers in the premises. The work of excavation is going on meantime, and it will not take long, with a large force of men, to have a canal across the Third-avenue, unless an injunction from the Supreme Court should suddenly interrupt operations. The Brooklyn Improvement Company are constructing basins not far from the cutting alluded to, and they propose to carry a branch through so as to connect with the present Gowanus Canal. This work will interfere very materially with the sewer projected along the Third-avenue, which was designed to be laid from Carroll-street to Twenty-eighth-street, at which point it was to empty itself into the Gowanus Bay. The Brooklyn Improvement Company claim to have the power to go on constructing their canal, by virtue of authority granted them by the last Legislature; and the Sewer Board, acting under the same authority and acting for the people, believe that they have a prior claim to prosecute their work. At present the Street Commissioner is responsible for preserving the street intact and protecting the rights of the owners of property in the region of Third-avenue. And in accordance with instructions from the Street Commissioner's office, Captain STEARNS of the Forty-third Precinct, yesterday afternoon ordered the arrest of the foreman, ISAAC DELAMATER, and placed a proper police-guard at the place where the work had been commenced, to prevent any further operations by workmen.

Whether an injunction from the Supreme Court will be the next step remains to be learned to-day. At all events, excitement is high and people are wondering how it is that the Legislature gives the City a Commission to lay sewers and power to do their work, and at the same time grants to private corporations the right to proceed with enterprises at variance with the interests of property and public convenience.

MILITIA TAX EXEMPTIONS.

Important Opinion of the Attorney-General—The Exemptions of 1867 Still in Force.

In General Orders No. 13, under date of the 22d inst., Adjutant-General FRANKLIN TOWNSEND announces that the following opinion of the Attorney-General in relation to exemptions from taxation of members of the National Guard is published for the information of all concerned:

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
ALBANY, July 22, 1869.

To His Excellency John T. Hoffman, Governor:

SIR: The question submitted by recent communications from the Executive Department and Adjutant-General's office, involving the inquiry whether certain exemptions from taxation of members of the National Guard are repealed, has been duly considered. By section 146, of chapter 334, of the laws of 1864, these exemptions were somewhat enlarged from those declared by previous enactments. All officers, musicians and privates of the military forces of the State were declared to be exempt from jury duty during the time they performed military service, and from the payment of highway taxes not exceeding six days in any one year. Such persons not assessed for highway taxes were entitled to a deduction in the assessment of real or personal property to the amount of $500. Every person who served seven years, and was honorably discharged, was forever after, so long as he remained a citizen of the State, entitled to an exemption of six days highway taxes in each year; and, if a resident of any city (where not liable for highway taxes,) he was forever entitled to a deduction in the assessment of his real and personal property of $500. Section 146 of chapter 502 of the laws of 1866 repealed all these exemptions, except from jury duty during the time such persons should perform military service.

By section 146, of chapter 502, of the laws of 1867, these exemptions were reinstated and considerably extended. By this section all officers, musicians and privates were exempt from jury duty during the time they performed military service. They were entitled to a deduction in the assessment of their real and personal property, to the amount of $500, except that cavalrymen, artillerymen and mounted officers were entitled to a deduction of $1,000 on all classes of taxes. It will be noticed that exemption from highway taxes, as such, is omitted in this provision; and that the exemption upon property is extended from $500 to $1,000 to cavalrymen, artillerymen and mounted officers. The following is the provision incorporated in the General Appropriation act of the present year, which it is claimed repeals these exemptions:

"Section 146 of chapter 334, laws of 1864, which exempts members of the National Guard from the payment of highway taxes and which entitles them to a deduction in the assessment of real and personal property to the amount of $500 is hereby repealed."

This attempted repeal, it is obvious, is directed at the wrong statute. At the time of its passage the members of the National Guard did not derive the exemptions from section 146, of chapter 334, of the laws of 1864, but such exemptions were given by the provision contained in the law of 1867, above cited. It has been suggested, that although the wrong statute is named in the repealing clause, that there is enough in the reference to the subject matter of the provision, to effect the repeal. The subject matter recited is as variant from the exemption declared by the law of 1867, as it is from the description of the statute. There is no exemption from highway taxes, as such, provided in the enactment of 1867. There is a six days' exemption declared in the act of 1864. The provision in the paragraph of the Appropriation bill, which declares that "section 146 of chapter 334 of the laws of 1864, which exempts members of the National Guard from the payment of highway taxes," clearly identifies the provision of the section and chapter specified by the subject matter referred to as the one intended to be repealed, as no such exemption is contained in the act of 1867. Again, this paragraph provides further, "and which entitles them to a deduction in the assessment of real and personal property to the amount of $500 is hereby repealed." By the act of 1864, the exemption of property allowed was fixed at all cases at $500. By the act of 1867, such exemption, when allowed, is fixed at $500 each, to all officers, musicians and privates, except cavalrymen, artillerymen and mounted officers, who were each entitled to an exemption of $1,000. From this comparison it is obvious that the subject matter referred to, is the exemptions contained in the act of 1864, and not those contained in the act of 1867. It is difficult to conceive of the reasons for repealing the lesser exemption to a portion of the members of the National Guard, which would not operate equally to induce the Legislature to repeal the greater exemption of $1,000, given by the act of 1867, to the other members. It follows that the above clause, in the Appropriation bill of 1869, does not at all touch the exemptions declared by the law of 1867, but that the provisions of that statute remain in full force, because its language as to the number of the chapter of the law, and its reference to the subject matter, is expressly confined to the act of 1864. It is suggested that the paragraph in question shows a clear intention in the Legislature to abolish these exemptions. If this had been their intention, why was not the repeal directed against the statute under which such exemptions were claimed? Exemptions from highway taxes were given by the act of 1864, which were not given by the law of 1867. The Legislature may have thought it prudent to repeal them, and also the exemption of the $500 of property expressly, for greater certainty, although such exemptions had, in effect, been already repealed. If it is argued it was the intention of the Legislature to repeal these exemptions, the short answer is, it has not done so. (The People *vs.* Bell, 26 N. Y. Reports, p. 386.) It is a rule, fundamental and universal, in the construction of statutes, that a repeal by implication is not favored, and the earlier statute remains in force, unless the later is manifestly inconsistent with it, or unless the latter act take some notice of the former, plainly indicating an intention to abrogate it, and that a construction which repeals another statute should be very clear, especially when the repeal is of a part of a statute, and it seriously mars the harmony of a system. I am of opinion that all the exemptions to members of the National Guard, declared by section 146 of chapter 502 of the laws of 1867, still exist in full force and are unrepealed. Respectfully submitted,

M. B. CHAMPLAIN, Attorney-General.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Ordinance in Relation to City Railroad Cars—No More Bone Boiling or Burning to be Permitted Below One Hundred and Tenth-street After the 1st of October—The Collection of Garbage—Vital Statistics.

This Board met at 1 P. M. yesterday, President LINCOLN in the chair.

The cases of Messrs. GAMBLE & MCNEIL and others, keepers of fat-rendering establishments, were heard. In each case the parties denied that their establishments were nuisances.

The cases were set down for further hearing before a referee.

A petition for the appointment of Dr. ANDREWS as Inspector of Nuisances at Westfield, Staten Island, was read, and a resolution adopted appointing Dr. ANDREWS to the position with the understanding that his salary shall be paid by the citizens of Westfield.

An order was issued to discontinue the manufacture of acetic or any other acid at Flushing and Carlton avenues, Brooklyn.

The Sanitary Committee presented a report on the fat boiling nuisances, in which it was stated that the Committee had carefully considered the evidence on the subject. The report continues thus:

It appears that among the first acts of this Board after its organization in March, 1866, was the sanitary inspection of all the offensive trades in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn. This inspection was made in response to numerous and urgent complaints of citizens as to their unhealthiness. The reports of the Inspectors show that these trades were carried on in a very loose and irregular manner, and that they were undoubted sources of disease. The proprietors of the various establishments readily consented to comply with the regulations of the Board, and introduced such improved methods of manufacture as would, it was believed, effectually prevent all nuisances. During the subsequent three years this Board has maintained a strict sanitary surveillance of all the manufactories where offensive trades have been carried on, and allowed the work to be continued only under a permit which required that no nuisance should be created. The evidence before the Committee shows that the proprietors have generally, in good faith, endeavored to so perfect their processes as to render their works harmless. New and costly machinery has been introduced, disinfectants have been liberally employed, and every suggestion of chemists and experts has been followed to accomplish the desired object. And, though great and most important improvements have followed, yet imperfections in machinery and carelessness in the management render these trades far too offensive to be longer continued or tolerated in the immediate vicinity of human habitations. The complaints of citizens continue unabated, both in number, character and emphasis. The most recent reports of the sanitary officers show that the nuisances remain unabated, and recommend that the offending business should be finally discontinued on all the built-up portion of the Metropolitan Sanitary District. On reviewing these facts and the evidence before them, the Committee conclude that the policy of the Board toward offensive trades has been wise, liberal and just. Its aim has been the protection and promotion of the public health, and, in seeking this end it has endeavored to avoid all undue and needless pressure upon legitimate trades and business. In this instance, though the public has been clamorous against these trades, and frequently demanded their immediate discontinuance, the Board has patiently listened to their appeals for time to abate the nuisance by approved appliances. Every opportunity and every facility that they could require has been given to them to render their works innocuous, and in most cases they have improved such opportunities to the best advantage, and with the results already given. The question for this Board now to consider is, shall it longer temporize with these great public nuisances? In the opinion of the Committee, it should not. The public health demands the entire abatement of the nuisances which they create. It is not alone the conduct of the work of manufacture that is required, but the attendant evil, such as the accumulation of offal and other refuse material, its frequent handling, transportation, &c. No considerable hardship can follow the removal of these kinds of business. The amount of capital employed are of such a nature as to make it entirely practicable to carry on the business at any desirable distance from the built-up portions of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, while the rivers' adjacent afford all needed facilities for transportation. The Committee therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That on and after the 1st day of October, 1869, within the limits hereinafter prescribed, no person, save in ordinary cooking, shall boil any offal, swill, bones, fat or tallow (other than fresh lard;) nor shall the business of bone burning, bone grinding, bone boiling, fat boiling, gut cleaning, nor the skinning or making of glue from any dead animals, or parts thereof, nor the storage or keeping of scrap fat or grease, or offensive animal matter, be permitted or conducted at any place in the City of New-York south of One Hundred and Tenth-street, nor in the built up portions of the City of Brooklyn, nor shall any business hereinafter mentioned be conducted in the City of New-York south of said street, nor at any place in the City of Brooklyn, without a special permit from this Board.

Resolved, That persons desirous of procuring permits, under and in pursuance of the foregoing resolution, shall advertise in three morning journals twice a week for two weeks their intention of applying to the Board of Health for a permit at a specified time, giving in said advertisement the location proposed.

Resolved, That the counsel be and is hereby requested to prepare an ordinance giving legal effect to the foregoing resolution and to report the same to the Board at its next meeting.

The report and resolutions were adopted.

The Sanitary Committee reported, in answer to an inquiry, that the Board had no control over the removal of garbage, but would direct sections 59 and 60 of the Code to be enforced, which directs owners of houses to furnish proper boxes for the collection of garbage.

The Committee on Inspection reported that 40,000 persons had been vaccinated, and 150,000 families visited by inspectors.

A complaint was received from citizens of Brooklyn in regard to the charges made by night scavengers.

Dr. MORRIS said the legal charges were from ten to fourteen cents per load, according to distance.

The Board shortly afterward adjourned to 1 P. M. on Wednesday next.

WEEKLY MORTALITY.

The following is an abstract of the mortality report for the week ending Saturday, July 24: Males, 360; females, 332. Total, 692. Causes—Small-pox, 2; measles, 17; scarlatina, 22; diphtheria, 9; croup, 5; whooping-cough, 11; typhus fever, 5; typhoid fever, 3; cholera infantum, 188; cholera morbus and other diarrhoeal diseases, 126; other zymotic diseases, 17; total from zymotic diseases, 368; accident or negligence, 18. Died in New-York Hospital, 1; St. Vincent's, 3; Ward's Island, 10; Randall's Island, 2; Infant's Hospital, 29; City Lunatic Asylum, 1; Almshouse, 1; Penitentiary, 1; Small-pox, 1; Charity Hospital, 7; Colored Home Hospital, 3; Nursery and Child's Hospital, 7; St. Luke's Hospital, 4; Bellevue Hospital, 17; Home of the Friendless, 1; total, 90; ages, under 5 years, 401; under 10, 307; under 20, 326; adults, men, 83; women, 74; whites, 680; negroes, 12.

Nationalities—British America, 1; China, 1; England, 7; France, 3; Germany, 44; Ireland, 80; Italy, 3; Scotland, 2; Spain, 1; United States, 546; unknown, 4; Wales, 1.

THE FRUIT SEASON.

Large Crop of Peaches This Year—The Orchards of Delaware and Maryland—Pears, Apples, &c.

The present fruit season opens with most favorable prospects. The activity among growers and dealers indicates the promise of a very large crop—a fact consumers will most heartily rejoice in. Peaches have already made their appearance, and for two months our markets and stalls will be flooded with them. The supply this year will be as abundant as in the seasons of '65 and '67, when such immense quantities of this favorite fruit poured into this City. Provision has been made to bring in hereafter about seventy-five car-loads of peaches, or 25,000 bushels, daily to our markets for six weeks.

The great peach-growing States are Delaware and Maryland, either of which produce a much larger quantity than New-Jersey. Their soil is well adapted to the cultivation and growth of the peach tree, and their orchards are laid out on an extensive scale. Some of the largest contain over 100,000 trees, spread over many scores of acres. These trees are all laid out in regular rows about twenty-five feet apart, and often yield a bushel and a half of peaches apiece. They live, however, not more than a dozen years, and bear fruit not more than half that time.

During the peach season these orchards present an interesting appearance. Every day hundreds of pickers are scattered through them—men, women and children, black and white—who are paid according to the number of baskets full they pick. The peaches are then packed in crates or baskets on the spot and carried to the nearest station, to be sent to the New-York markets. The freight on every bushel varies from twenty-five to thirty-five cents, which must be paid in advance. The peach trains generally arrive at Jersey City about 1 o'clock at night, and by 5 in the morning the luscious freight is all in the hands of dealers and petty buyers, who carry it to every part of the City. The number of parties in New-York to whom peaches are shipped from the South is over seventy-five.

The pear and apple yield is somewhat uncertain as yet, but a good crop of both fruits is looked for. In our markets, the products of New-York State orchards bring the best prices.

Police for Wall-street.

An article appeared in one of yesterday's papers stating that a City Independent Detective Agency, having branches at the West and South, was about to organize a special force of detectives and patrolmen for Wall-street. We are enabled to state that the idea in reality is to put a force upon both Broadway and Wall-street, and also that the firm alluded to, is that of Messrs. WARREN, WHIPPLE, TURNER & Co., of No. 73 Broadway. It is expected that the first squad of men will be placed upon Wall-street on or about the 15th of August, and that upon Broadway soon thereafter. It is a well-known fact that, with the best intentions and efforts of the Police Commissioners, these localities where great amounts of property are necessarily exposed

posed are almost unprotected for many hours during both day and night. We are glad to see private enterprise stepping forward to offer additional safeguards. A large force of honest, incorruptible, energetic and experienced detectives and night and day patrolmen, is much needed in the vicinities proposed to be covered by this new organization.

THE FIRST WARD MURDER.

Fifth Day's Proceedings in the Trial of Policeman Matthew Campbell—The Testimony Closed—Summing Up of Counsel to be Commenced To-day.

The interest in the trial of this case appears to be on the increase as the proceedings draw near their close. Long before the hour for the opening of Court, all the halls, vestibules and passage-ways leading to the Court-room were thronged to such an extent that it was with the greatest difficulty that members of the Bar and the Press, whose duties obliged them to attend there, could find means of entrance. There must have been twice as many persons seeking admittance as could be accommodated inside. The Court-room is a large one—one of the largest in the new building—but it could not afford seats, or even admit within its portals all the denizens of the First Ward. In this connection we may remark that the officers in attendance on the Supreme Court and the Oyer and Terminer, have made every effort, since the commencement of the trial, to accommodate all who have felt sufficient interest to seek admission. But not more than one-half of the First Ward crowd could be accommodated—the rest stood around in the halls and on the stairways. Our Courts are always open to the public, and the only thing that in this State will ever warrant a Presiding Judge in closing doors, in giving directions to officers not to admit persons who apply for admittance is the one which simply relates to the public interests. The business of the Court must not be impeded; if spectators crowd in so much that the business of the Court is liable to be obstructed, then it becomes proper, and even necessary, as during this trial, to refuse admittance to late comers. The repeated announcement made in one of the morning journals, that the officers of this Court had exacted a twenty-five cent admission fee has no foundation in fact. The truth is that some one, not a regular member of the Press, sought admission, and not being known to the officers there was some delay in passing him through after the business of the Court had commenced and the room was filled.

TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENSE.

Henry Grefe was the first witness. He testified: I do business at No. 121 Greenwich-street; between ten and eleven o'clock on the night of July 3 I saw a crowd coming up West-street; I heard two shots fired; there might have been two or three seconds between the first and second shots; did not see any clubbing by policemen that night; I was four or five steps off from the prisoner at the time of the shooting; half of the block was full of people at the time; I took hold of the deceased's right leg, after he was shot, and with three other men helped to carry him away; I do not think that Campbell was one of the four men.

In answer to a question put by a juror, the witness said that Campbell did not put his hands upon Long after the latter was shot.

On his cross-examination by District-Attorney Garvin the witness said he could not say how long it was from the time he first saw the crowd till the shooting took place; after the noise of the two shots the crowd increased very much; he did not see the prisoner's coat when it was torn; he saw another policeman, but could not say how far away he was from the prisoner; it was about two or three seconds between the shots; witness took hold of Long after he was shot and helped to carry him to the middle of the block between Cedar and Liberty; saw no stones or brickbats thrown that night; heard a man say "hit him" while Long was being carried away.

Officer James Toher, examined by Mr. Vanderpoel—I have been on the Police force about twenty-two months in the Twenty-seventh Precinct; at the time in question I was on duty in Washington-street; the prisoner was on duty in West-street that night; between ten and eleven o'clock I heard one rap, which calls for the nearest officers on duty; the three raps is a general alarm, as for instance, in case of fire; I saw a boy running and Officer Campbell after him; the boy was followed into the house by Campbell and myself; I assisted Campbell in arresting the lad; we went toward Rector-street; the boy resisted considerable; shouts were raised to the effect, "It is Jimmie Long, don't let them take him;" the crowd gathered rapidly then; a stone struck me under the eye; the scar is there still; I lost hold of the prisoner, the crowd worked in between; Officer Campbell went on with the boy and I was trying to keep the crowd back; there was a great commotion among the crowd; could not distinguish what the crowd said, because of the hooting, hissing and wild shoutings; a woman and some men caught hold of me once or twice; when I got eight or ten steps beyond Carlisle-street things came to a stand-still; this was about in front of No. 114 Greenwich-street; the people were massed all solid between Officer Campbell and myself; after I got the hit from the stone I had an opportunity to give a general alarm rap; I saw things were getting too thick for us; there were hootings and hissings in great numbers; I knew Long before this, and I heard his voice shouting to Campbell, with an oath, that he should not take the boy; Officer Campbell and myself were the only officers there before the shooting; I did not strike Long that night; I have not seen the boy Long since I lost my hold of him that night; I saw no clubbing that night by any one; I saw Jimmie Long about two minutes before the shooting; Long and the prisoner were clinched during that time; the left arm of Campbell's coat was torn away.

The coat was here produced in Court, and witness said it was in the same condition as then. The left sleeve was gone except the lining.

I heard Long say to Campbell "You shall not take the boy," and Campbell said "Go away from me or I will shoot you;" they were then clinched; Long had hold of Campbell, and the latter was trying to shake Long off; before the first shot was fired the crowd in the street was great; the street was one solid mass of people; the blow of one stone closed up my eye; I was also cut on the top of the head, and received bruises on several parts of my body; it was not more than eight or ten seconds between the first and second shots; I helped to carry Long away; while I was helping to carry him I was struck on the top of my head; Long was not dragged at all; four of us carried him; one woman named Mary Lowrie made an onslaught on me in Washington-street; no citizen rendered any assistance to the Police that night toward keeping the public peace; I had occasion to draw my pistol that night, but I did not shoot.

Cross-examined—I have had one complaint made against me for clubbing a citizen; I have been about twenty-two months in the Twenty-seventh Precinct; Campbell has been there about eighteen months; Long was a laborer, aged about 35 years; Campbell, I should say, is about 25 years; Campbell was about four inches taller than Long; the latter had on a hat, shirt and pantaloons; he had no coat on; I don't know whether he had a vest or not; I was armed with a club and a pistol that night; I don't know whether Campbell had a club or not; I saw no stones hit Campbell.

In answer to a question put by Mr. Vanderpoel the witness said the charge made against him for clubbing amounted to nothing; the complainant did not appear.

Captain Thomas Steers—I have been connected with the Police Department twenty-four years; I was Captain in the Twenty-seventh Precinct a little over three years; I know something about the character of that district; the boundaries are Battery-place, North River, Fulton-street and Broadway; what I know has been learned by observation.

Question by Mr. Holmes—What is the character of the neighborhood between Albany-street and Battery-place, and between Greenwich and West streets, for peace and quietness of its inhabitants?

District-Attorney—I object to the question.

Mr. Spencer contended that the question is a proper one. All officers stationed there know that the general character of the district is bad. The prisoner at the bar knew this, and hence he went armed.

Mr. Garvin said that only the immediate causes which induced the homicide ought to be admitted in evidence. The question was not a proper one, and hence his objection.

The Court ruled that the question was not admissible, and the counsel for the prisoner excepted.

There was here an attempt on the part of the prisoner's counsel to introduce some other similar testimony in regard to the general character of those portions of the First Ward where the homicide occurred.

The Court ruled that none of the questions put by counsel were proper. To this ruling the counsel for the prisoner excepted. The witness then continued:

Q.—How long have you known the prisoner? A.—About eighteen months; he has been a very quiet, peaceable officer; he has very little to say to any one, and is a faithful and zealous officer.

Samuel Acker—I am acquainted with the prisoner; I can speak of his general character for a year or more; he is a very peaceable, quiet man; I think he is a good man; I am an officer of the Superior Court, and have been such for over twenty years; I have known the prisoner socially, and I think I am well acquainted with him.

Elizabeth Aplin—The prisoner has resided in my family about a year; I have known him well about three years; he is a quiet, steady and peaceable man in his habits, as much so as any one I ever knew.

Mrs. Susan Stetson—Have known Mr. Campbell about four years; he boarded with me about one year and a half; he is a very peaceable, quiet, honest, upright man, and he minds his own business.

Dr. Wm. Burns—I am Superintendent of Horses in the Metropolitan Fire Department; have known the prisoner five or six years; he entered the navy during the war; his character among his friends and acquaintances is good, it cannot be better.

George Robinson—I have known the prisoner from a boy; I knew him in the old country, and three years in this country; his character is good; it cannot be surpassed.

Mr. McCausland, another witness, had known the prisoner from childhood; he has always been a hard-working, quiet, peaceable young man, of good character.

Matthew Campbell, the prisoner, was sworn and examined in pursuance of the recent statute of this State. He said: I am 26 years old; I was born in Ireland, and have been in this country a little over six years; I went into the grocery business when I first came to this country; then into the brass-finishing business, and next I went into the navy on board the *Vanderbilt*; afterward I went into the Navy-yard, and then went on the Police force; I was on duty on the night of the 3d instant; my patrol beat was West-street, from Morris to Albany; I was between Rector and Morris, in West, and I heard a woman scream; one young man took a hay-stay and began beating the woman; I gave chase and arrested the young man and started with him to the Liberty-street Station; a large number of people followed; the crowd began throwing stones and I expect brickbats; when near Carlisle-street I was struck on the back with a stone; plenty of stones were flying about; I was struck twice before I got to Greenwich-street; the prisoner was let go of by Officer Toher, and he left the prisoner in my charge; the crowd came along, the deceased being the first man that came up, and he swore that I should not take the prisoner; I told the crowd to keep back or I would shoot some one; the deceased seized me with one hand at my throat and the other on my shoulder; the crowd took the prisoner away from me; I retained my prisoner four or five seconds after I was seized; I called to deceased to let go of me; he was choking me, and when I called to him he held on more tightly; I did not use my club, but punched the deceased about the head with my pistol to make him let go of me; I did not know the deceased or the boy before that night, and of course I could have no ill-will against them; the deceased was strangling me, and the crowd was as close as they could pack on to me; no citizen offered to assist me; the choking caused me to grow weak for want of breath; I had just before been struck between my shoulders, just below the neck; I used all the force I could to get away; the deceased was a very strong man; Officer Toher could not get to me, and I believed then, and believe now, that my life was in imminent danger; the crowd was all around me; some were striking me, and others were offering words of encouragement to the deceased to "go in;" his knuckles were right against my throat, and he held me thus between two and three minutes; after the first shot the hold upon my throat was not loosened; I tried the best I could to get away, but I could not, and I fired again; the time between the first and second shots was twenty-five or thirty seconds; I took no aim whatever; after the last shot the deceased still retained his hold of me for a short time; I did not touch the deceased after he released his hold; he could have got away at any time by simply releasing his hold of me; my object in firing these two shots was to save my own life which I believed to be in imminent danger.

Question by a Juror—Was the pistol that you used a self-cocking or a common pistol? A.—It was a common revolver.

On his cross-examination witness said deceased did not fall immediately after the second shot; I feared that a knife would be put into me; I was nearly strangled, and I believed that if I fell in that mob a knife would be thrust into me, and I never would get up alive; I was in fear of Long, and the crowd as well; I was armed with a club and a pistol; I believe Officer Toher was armed in the same way; there was no clubbing by any policeman, and no shooting except what was done by me; the crowd was composed of men, women and children in a very excited state.

The counsel for the prisoner here announced that they rested their case as to the evidence.

The District-Attorney then called *James Long*, who testified: I reside at No. 77 Washington-street; another boy and I were coming down Carlisle-street, and I saw a woman lying on the walk, and I went up and put my hand on her and told her she better go home; I did not strike the woman, nor did the other boy, whose name is Peter Riley; the officers followed me home and arrested me; they were taking me to the Station-house, when my father came up to Officer Campbell and asked him what he was taking me for; the officer said, "None of your business;" my father said, "It is my business," and then the officer let go of me and seized my father; I then ran away; up to that time my father had done nothing.

Cross-examined by Mr. Spencer—I was arrested once about a year ago; I don't know what the charge was; the stick which I had in my hand when I saw the woman on the walk was about a foot long; the woman did not scream at all; I was afraid of being arrested for taking the woman by the arm in a friendly way, and this was the reason that I ran away.

Lizzie Bennett, for the prosecution, testified: I first saw the deceased on the night in question in Greenwich-street; he asked me where Jimmy was, and I said he was going away with an officer; saw the scuffle between the prisoner and the deceased; the latter asked the officer what the boy was arrested for; prisoner said, "None of your business;" he said he would be in Sing Sing in the morning; the officer raised a club to strike the deceased, who caught hold of the officer's sleeve to prevent it; then prisoner caught deceased around his neck and shot him, and in about two minutes he shot again; Mr. Long was on his knees; another officer drew his pistol and threatened to shoot all of us; this witness followed deceased to the hospital; he was carried there on a stretcher.

Cross-examined by Mr. Holmes—I ran into a shoe store before the second shot was fired; I live at No. 77 Washington-street; [illegible] to see about the evidence I was to give in Court; I am very sure of one thing, that is when the first shot was fired the deceased was on his knees; the policeman clubbed him and dragged him to the corner; there is one gentleman in Court who did say something to me this morning as to the evidence I was to give in Court; with that exception I have not been spoken to or talked with by any one.

The testimony of this witness being concluded, the counsel upon both sides announced that they rested, all the testimony being in.

Judge Cardozo said that any and all requests to charge by either side must be handed in before the jury were addressed from the Bench, and after giving the usual caution to the jurors, the Court adjourned to 11 A. M. to-day, at which time Mr. C. S. Spencer, for the prisoner, will commence to sum up. Probably the case will be given to the jury this afternoon.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

The New Fire Alarm System—Postponement of Action.

At a meeting of the Board of Fire Commissioners, held yesterday morning at Firemen's Hall, No. 129 Mercer-street, Commissioners McLean and Wilson, the Committee on Improved Telegraph, stated that they were not ready to report, and asked for one week further time, which was granted, and further action on the improved telegraph fire alarm system was accordingly postponed until Wednesday next.

The system which the Committee are endeavoring to perfect is not only intended to entirely supplant the present clumsy method of giving alarms of fire, but to be a great improvement on all systems now established in other cities. The new system will include the latest improvements in telegraphic appliances, and there is also to be provided an "electro-magnetic watch clock," by means of which the tests made by the operators in charge at stated intervals during the twenty-four hours may be recorded; one or more alarm bells, so arranged that a break in the continuity of any of the several circuits shall be indicated, and notice given to the operator; an apparatus for automatically sending out to the various alarm stations the signal number which may be required somewhat in the following manner: The machine must be capable of being set to any number, from 1 to 999; when thus set and started into action, its circuit wheel, set to the required number or alarm, acts by proper appliances, so that the alarm is sent out on each circuit successively, and with equal and great force, and in so rapid a manner that the entire number of alarm stations shall receive one blow on the gong within one and one-half seconds, although the force of the battery is thrown on only ten circuits at one time.

But the chief difficulty in the way of the efficiency of the present system is the comparatively few places whence fire alarms can be sent. At present, when a fire is discovered, the person having the information must repair to an engine-house or police station, which may be blocks away, before any alarm can be sent and the engines called out. Even when the alarm is given, the signal very frequently does not indicate the location of the fire with sufficient exactness, and unless the fire displays itself the firemen may be some minutes in finding it, even after they have arrived on the ground indicated by the signal. The Committee have therefore determined, as a main feature of the new system, to greatly multiply the signaling places and have them so placed and made as to indicate the location of a fire with all possible exactness. The Committee have also kept in view that the system is to be worked by persons having no knowledge of telegraphy, and have therefore provided for the utmost simplicity in the machines. They have, therefore, determined upon a system of "street boxes," each of which is to be constructed of iron—roof-shaped—with an outer and an inner case, containing an automatic signal machine, to be wound up and started into operation by pulling a button or similar device; the door of the outer case to be opened to obtain access to the said button or device. The inner case is to contain the automatic machine—itself securely encased in an iron box—which is to have its circuit wheel cut corresponding to the station number, and must be capable of signaling that number with perfect exactness and uniformity, the machines on each circuit to be so graded as to give a slightly different rate of signal, so that when two or more signals shall be received at the Central Office they may be readily distinguished. This machine must be of the finest construction and capable of running with one ounce weight attached to the handle. The inner case is to contain a bell magnet or electric alarm bell, which shall sound sufficiently loud to be heard ten feet from the boxes when closed, a signaling key, and a good lightning arrestor. The outer door is to be provided with a strong brass tumbler lock with five keys. The inner door, to which is attached the button or device for starting the machinery, shall also be provided with a strong brass tumbler lock and one key. All the locks of the outer cases shall be uniform in style and wards. These boxes are to be securely bolted or strapped to the telegraph poles—or fastened upon the fronts of the buildings if found necessary—at or in close proximity to the location of the signal stations, as indicated in Special Order No. 28, or as may be hereinafter designated by the Commissioners. The wires leading immediately to and from these boxes, and connecting them with the system, are to be of copper, and covered with the best known insulating material which will not corrode when exposed to atmospheric influences; they are to be led into and from the box through a wrought iron pipe for a distance of not less than ten feet, and the wire connecting the lightning arrestor with the ground shall also be inclosed in an iron pipe.

The Commissioners, in devising and establishing the new system, intend to proceed with all the deliberation necessary to secure the most perfect system of fire alarm signaling yet in existence, and it may therefore be some time before the new system is in working order, and the primitive and useless tower bells cease to thunder out an alarm that is rarely accurate and less frequently timely.

WORK AND WAGES.

The Shop Tailors' Strike—Fifteen Hundred Men Suspend Work.

The strike of tailors, employed in the shop department, for an advance in the rate of wages, was inaugurated yesterday morning in pursuance of a resolution passed by their Executive Committee, appointed to make arrangements for a general strike. The Central Committee and committees of the different Tailors' Unions met at their headquarters in Avenue A early yesterday morning, and after organizing, sent a delegation to fifteen of the largest clothing establishments, with a list of advanced prices. All with the exception of two firms, however, refused to comply with the demands of the workmen, and, consequently, some 1,500 men employed for these establishments suspended their work, who, during the strike, will be supported by the different trades' unions. The Executive Committee, composed of Messrs. Utz, Stern, Brunner, Kerzanowsky, Hildebrand and Beding, was in session all day to hear reports, which, in most cases, were very unsatisfactory indeed. The Visiting Committee complained of the insolence of some of the men representing the employers with whom they had to deal. The strike is intended to be extended to the minor establishments when the larger firms have been compelled to pay the advance. These men claim that their present rate of wages are insufficient to support their families. The average earnings of a man and wife, by fifteen hours work per day, is only $10 per week, and there are even some who cannot earn over $7 per week.

The shop tailors' organization numbers about 9,000 members, divided in ten different unions, and is represented by a Central Committee, composed of the delegates of the different unions. The above-mentioned Executive Committee was appointed by the Central Committee, and was charged with making the arrangements for the present strike.

The Committee will be in session for several days to receive additional reports, and arrangements will probably be made for a mass meeting to be held at an early day.

Cricket—St. George vs. New-York.

These crack organizations had their first meeting this year on the St. George's grounds, at Hudson City, yesterday. The New-York was the favorite at the beginning of the game, and they, having won choice, determined to go to the bat, sending Brown and Marsh to face the bowling of Norley and Gibbes. At precisely 12:15 P. M. Norley bowled his first ball from the Pavilion end, which Brown put neatly away for 1; his partner, Marsh, however, was not so successful, as Norley bowled him off his leg the first ball. Cashman followed, and cut Norley neatly for 1, and did the same with Gibbes' first ball, which Brown followed up by an off hit for 4. After having several maiden overs, Brown was cleverly caught at square leg by Lancey off Gibbes. Four for 7. Scott then took the vacant place, and, after a careful display of cricket, put 11 to his credit. Cashman, who played a well-got 5, in the meantime having succumbed to Norley. Byron also being exceedingly well caught at long leg by Hatfield, 4, for 22. Crosland followed Byron, and was bowled by Norley after having scored 4. Kerr also lost his wicket after scoring 2. Lee followed Scott, and now fortune seemed to smile on the New-Yorkers; hard hitting became the game, and Lee played a brilliant innings for 23, having 2 twos, 2 threes, 1 four, 1 six and singles. Jardine was thereafter quickly put away, and Higham played out for 1. Total innings, 89. After dinner the St. George's sent Norley and Bunce to the bat, and a lively time they had over it. Norley made some magnificent hits, and played an innings of nearly two hours for 78 runs, one of the best scores ever made on the present St. George ground. The only other batter of note in this inning was Gibbes, who got 18 very carefully together. The bowling of the New-York was very loose, Cashman, Scott, Lee, Byron and Crosland all having a try at it, and the fielding was anything but satisfactory. The total of this inning was 150. The New-Yorkers sent in Brown and Cashman to begin their second innings, when the former got 5 and the latter 0, and both out, leaving Higham and Wasse at the bat when time was called. The match will be resumed to-day at about 11 o'clock, when the New-Yorkers will have a chance of distinguishing themselves or being badly beaten. We append the score of the first day's play:

NEW-YORK.

Brown, c. Lancey, b. Gibbes	5
Marsh, b. Norley	0
Cashman, b. Norley	5
Scott, c. Walker, b. Gibbes	11
Byron, c. Hatfield, b. Gibbes	4
Crosland, b. Norley	4
Kerr, c. Butterfield, b. Gibbes	2
Wasse, b. Norley	[illegible]
Lee, c. Hatfield, b. Gibbes	23
Jardine, c. and b. Norley	[illegible]
Higham, not out	1
Byes	[illegible]
Total	89

ST. GEORGE.

Bunce, c. and b. Lee	[illegible]
Norley, c. and b. Scott	78
Hill, c. and b. Lee	[illegible]
Walker, b. Scott	[illegible]
Stead, c. Scott, b. Lee	[illegible]
Gibbes, b. Scott	18
Bowman, l. b. w. Scott	[illegible]
Hatfield, l. b. w. Scott	[illegible]
Butterfield, b. Lee	[illegible]
Lancey, b. Scott	[illegible]
Eyre, not out	[illegible]
Byes, 1; leg-byes, 7; wide, 3	11
Total	150

Umpires—Messrs. Sam. Wright and Jas. Smith. Scorers—Messrs. Strang and Pennell. Time of Game—Three hours and fifteen minutes.

Jersey City Common Council.

The Jersey City Common Council have made the following among other appropriations: For street repairs, $20,000; for lighting streets, $45,000; for support of Police Department, $22,300; for support of the Fire Department, $10,000; for Public Schools, $75,000; for payment of salaries, $25,000; for printing, $11,000; for election purposes, $3,000; for repairs, supply and improvements of public buildings, $14,000; for public health, $1,000; for payment of interest, $72,000; for cleaning streets, $10,000; for purchase of hose for Fire Department, $3,580; for support of City Hospital and Dispensary, $4,000; for Nicolson pavement in Varick, Mercer and Montgomery streets, $10,048 37; for Belgian pavement for York, Van Vorst, Henderson and Gregory streets, $[illegible]; for Van Vorst, from York to Grand-street, $[illegible]; for South Fourth, from Coles-street to Newark avenue, $[illegible] 46; for North First-street, from North to Monmouth-street, $1,041 06; for opening of Colgate and Mercer streets under the New-Jersey Railroad, $5,000.

Coroners' Cases.

An inquest will be held to-day by Coroner Rollins, at No. 209 West Twenty-sixth-street, over the body of Mrs. Kate Rogers, aged 35, a native of this City, whose death was the result of severe burns sustained on the 11th inst., by the sudden explosion of a kerosene oil lamp. The Board will probably investigate the quality of the fluid used in the lamp.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR THURSDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 9:30 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 9:45 A. M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.		Nos.	
[illegible]	Farrington vs. Mead.	104	Same vs. Same.
[illegible]	Rowan et al. vs. Sheldon et al.	[illegible]	Conklin vs. Schwab.
114	Hughes vs. Cohen.	[illegible]	Girard vs. Pomanovich.
122	Nelson vs. Blanchfield.	[illegible]	[illegible] vs. Phillips.
[illegible]	Crommey vs. Hagan.	[illegible]	Girard vs. Pomanovich.
[illegible]	Nelson vs. Blanchfield.		
[illegible]	Crommey vs. Hagan et al.		

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 28.

By Judge Freedman.

Brown vs. Brown; defendant must appear on Aug. 2, 1869, and submit to a further examination, and see memoranda on papers.

Heming vs. Butler; motion denied.

Parrott vs. The Knickerbocker Ice Company; motion granted without costs.

Hagman vs. King; motion to dismiss complaint granted.

Westing vs. Karrenberg; motion granted.

Morris vs. Morris; motion for alimony and counsel fee granted; see memorandum on papers.

By Judge Jones.

Griffiths vs. Schenck; order denying motion.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—O'Brien, Alderman.

A GOOD ARREST.

At an early hour on Tuesday morning, Detective Wooldridge, of the Sixth Ward, saw John Roberts and James Thornton in the street, carrying six large boxes, which subsequently proved to contain six dozen vulture feathers, valued at $60. The men were arrested and held over until yesterday, when the detective brought Mr. David Klein, of No. 67 Walker-street, who testified that the property had been stolen from his premises on the 27th inst. The prisoners were accordingly held for trial in default of bail.

Jefferson Market—Dodge, Justice.

THE PANEL GAME.

Lizzie Mulligan, charged with enticing James Johnson, of St. John's Hotel, into a house in Fourth-avenue, where he was robbed of a $1,000 bond, three gold checks for $20 each, and $[illegible] in greenbacks, was arraigned yesterday, but the complainant refusing to prosecute was discharged.

Essex Market—Mansfield, Justice.

A PENITENTIARY OFFENSE.

Samuel Gischocsky, of No. 61 East Broadway, charged Patrick McGuire with having attempted to steal $40 in pennies, which he was carrying on his shoulder through East Broadway. The prisoner approached him from behind, when near Rutgers-street and struck him on the head with a bottle, after which he endeavored to escape with the bulky load of pennies. He was committed.

STEALING A SHAWL.

Mary Hogan, of No. 59 Pearl-street, Brooklyn, testified that she had a shawl worth $5 stolen from her, at No. 297 East Broadway, by Annie Hogan. The latter was committed.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 28, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$40,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	122	5,000	M. & St. P. 1st	90½
2,000	do. ...s3	122	3,000	Am. Dock & Im. Co. 7s	[illegible]
4,000	U. S. 5-20 R. '62	122	9	Bk. of Commerce	123½
100,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62	124¼	45	Tenth Nat. Bk.	[illegible]
10,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '65	121	100	West. U. T.	37¼
42,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65	121	55	do.	37¼
10,000	do.	121¼	200	do. ...b c. call	37½
500	do. ...small	121	200	Quick. M. Co. ...b c	[illegible]
20,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	[illegible]	25	Pacific Mail	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	100	Wells-Fargo	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	200	N. Y. Cen.	212
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	200	Harlem R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	400	Reading R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	100	Hudson R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	100	Mich. Central	131½
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	100	Lake S. & M. So.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	200	Cleve. & Pitts.	107½
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	100	C. & N. W. R.	79½
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	200	Chi. & R. I. R.	114½
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	100	Mil. & St. P.	76½
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	300	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	300	P., Ft. W. & C.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	200	Ohio & Miss. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	200	Del., L. & W. R.	112½
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	100	H. & St. J. R.	[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M. AND 2½ P. M.

[illegible]

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

[illegible]

WEDNESDAY, July 28—P. M.

The Treasury purchased to-day $3,000,000 United States 5-20s of 1867, as follows:

Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co.	$[illegible]	at 120.11@[illegible]
Messrs. Fisk & Hatch	210,000	at 120.11@120.19
Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co.	[illegible]	at 120.20
Total	$3,000,000	

The other offers to the Treasury at figures higher than the accepted sums, amounted to $[illegible], as follows:

J. Cooke & Co.	$[illegible]	Heiser & Son	$[illegible]
Fisk & Hatch	750,000	E. Sweet & Co.	[illegible]
Baker & Kitchen	[illegible]	Fanshaw	[illegible]
Budge, Skiff & Co.	120,000	Allerdyce	[illegible]
Fowler	[illegible]	Chase & Co.	[illegible]
Turner Brothers	60,000	Friedman	100,000
First N. Bank	[illegible]	Frank & Gans	[illegible]
W. T. Hatch & Son	[illegible]	Zerega & Co.	[illegible]
Smith, Randolph & Co.	[illegible]	Clark, Phila.	[illegible]
[illegible]	50,000	Marx & Co.	[illegible]
Reed, Lee & Co.	[illegible]	Vermilye & Co.	1,000,000
Total declined			$[illegible]
Accepted			3,000,000
Total tendered			$[illegible]

To the price of the accepted offers the accrued interest on the Stocks is added, and settled for in Gold as a separate transaction. The par and premium on the Stocks in Currency were settled for, one-half in Greenbacks and one-half in National Bank Notes. Another $1,000,000 will be purchased at noon to-morrow.

The Treasury may be esteemed fortunate in its purchases to-day. Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. and others dealt liberally with the Government, and their accepted offers were really a fraction below the current market in the forenoon, allowing full value for the accumulated Gold Interest. Immediately after the awards the 5-20s of 1867 were disposed to fall off ¼@⅜ ℔ cent., but buyers came into the market for large amounts, and the price before the close of business had returned from 120⅞ to 121⅛ ℔ cent., and all descriptions of the Gold-bearing Funds were in strong demand. The Government paid for the July and January 5-20s, making all allowance for the premium on Gold, 120.83 ℔ cent., and for the May and November 122.19 ℔ cent. The closing rates this Afternoon in the Open market were 121⅛ and 123⅛ ℔ cent. respectively, and the 10-40s rose to 112½ ℔ cent. It is probable from the present look of the market that the Secretary will have to pay a fraction more on his purchases of $1,000,000 to-morrow; but it is satisfactory to know that the leading dealers in the Public Funds manifest no purpose to advance the market unduly upon the Sinking Fund demand, but rather to meet the Government on terms rather below than above the current Stock Exchange sales. This spirit of liberality will probably be continued in reference to his August purchases, which are expected to be as large, if not larger than in July, though the increase may possibly depend upon the temptation held out to turn part of his Gold surplus into United States 5-20s. This afternoon the signs in the Gold Room seem to be against the Street combination of the last four or five days to keep the price above 136 ℔ cent. The sales through the day have ranged [illegible] ℔ cent. And to this weakness is to be added the non-shipment of American Gold Coin by the Cunarder to-day; the prospect of tight shipments for the remainder of the week; the higher quotation for 5-20s from the other side, and the offers of Exchange on London this Afternoon at and below 110 ℔ cent. Some special drawings were in the market from Bankers of first respectability at 109⅞ ℔ cent., 60 days, influencing, of course, lower offers to draw at short sight or to make transfers by cable.

There has been a fair demand for Money, especially on the Railway Stocks, to-day, at 6@7 ℔ cent., while the borrowing on the Public Funds has been light. The sellers to the Sinking Fund made only partial deliveries to the Treasury out of the $3,000,000 awarded, and the remainder of which will be taken in to-morrow. The rates of interest for carrying over Gold balances ranged 4@7 ℔ cent.

On the Stock Exchange, the Southern State bonds were steady as to prices, but not very active; while on the Railway list there was a renewal of wide and frequent fluctuations on the Vanderbilt New-York Roads, varying from 7 to 10 ℔ cent. Thus, Central was as high as 216¾, and as low as 209⅞, and Hudson 191, down to 180@182, and again up to 187½@185 ℔ cent. Reading also fluctuated between 100⅜@99⅞@100 ℔ cent. The Western Stocks were partially weakened by these violent changes in the New-York and Reading Roads, and finally closed as below, as compared with Tuesday night, at 5:30 P. M. The Street is quite befogged by the frequent violent changes in New-York Central and Hudson, and some of the Vanderbilt followers have the credit of trading on the market this week with great success.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 10-40s	110⅞	112½
United States 5-20s of 1862	124⅞	124
United States 5-20s of 1867	121⅞	121⅝
American Gold Coin	137	136⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	110	110
New Bonds of Tennessee	56⅞	56¾
Virginia Bonds, old	55	56
Missouri Bonds	87⅞	87⅞
North Carolina Bonds, new	51	50¾
New-York Central	216⅜	210¾
Reading Railway	100⅝	99⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	114⅞	113⅞
Northwest Common	79⅞	78⅞
Northwest Preferred	88⅜	88
Michigan Southern	105⅞	105½
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	153⅞	153¾
Cleveland and Pittsburg	108	107½
Pacific Mail Company	88⅞	88¾
St. Paul Preferred	86⅜	85¾
St. Paul Common	76⅞	76½
Toledo and Wabash	74	73½
Ohio and Mississippi	33⅞	32¾
Hudson River	181½	184¼
Harlem	166	164¼

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds at the close of business:

6 ℔ cent. reg., 1881	121	5-20 coup., n. i. 1865	121
6 ℔ cent. coup., 1881	122	5-20 coup., 1867	121⅛
5-20 reg. 1862	122	5-20 coup., 1868	121¼
5-20 coup., 1862	124	10-40 reg.	111⅞
5-20 coup., 1864	122	10-40 coup.	112½
5-20 coup., 1865	122¼	6s Currency	106¼

And the following for the State Bonds:

Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1881	101	Missouri 6s	87⅝
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1886	101	Mo's 6s, H. & S. J. R. Iss.	[illegible]
Ill. Canal bonds, '70	[illegible]	Louisiana 6s	[illegible]
Ill. coup. 6s, '77	[illegible]	Louisiana 6s levee bds	64½
Ill. coup. 6s, '79	[illegible]	California 7s	125
Ill. War Loan	[illegible]	Connecticut 6s	[illegible]
Indiana 5 ℔ c.	[illegible]	Rhode Island 6s	[illegible]
Michigan 6 ℔ ct., 1878	[illegible]	Alabama 8s	[illegible]
Michigan 6 ℔ ct., '83	[illegible]	N. Y. Reg. B'ty Loan	108½
Tenn. 6s, ex coup.	[illegible]	N. Y. Coupon B. Loan	108½
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	56½	N. Y. 7s Canal Ln. '70	[illegible]
Virginia 6s, ex coup.	[illegible]	N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, '74	103
Virginia 6s, new bds	60	N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, '73	103
Georgia 6s	[illegible]	N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, '77	103
Georgia 7s, new bds	[illegible]	N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, '78	103
North Carolina 6s	[illegible]	N. Y. 5 ℔ c. Canal, '75	[illegible]
North Car. 6s, n. bds	50¾	N. Y. 5 ℔ c. Canal, '76	97
South Car. 6s, n. bds	62		

And the following for the City Bank stocks:

New-York	138	Irving	107
Manhattan	140	Metropolitan	135
Mechanics'	[illegible]	Nassau	[illegible]
America	[illegible]	Shoe and Leather	[illegible]
City	200	Corn Exchange	[illegible]
Phenix	100	Continental	97
Tradesmen's	150	Imp. and Traders'	131
National	114	Park	163
Merchants' Exchange	117	Manuf's and Merchs.	100
Leather Manufact'rs	[illegible]	Central National	110¼
Seventh Ward	115	Fourth National	[illegible]
State of New-York	115	Ninth National	112
Commerce	123½	Tenth National	110
Ocean	100	Gold Exchange	[illegible]
Chatham	[illegible]		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	[illegible]	Ill. & S. Iowa 1st M.	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	[illegible]	Gal. & Chic. Ex.	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	100	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 7s, [illegible]	100	Chi. & R. Is. 1st M.	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1865-76	100	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	[illegible]
Erie 7s, 2d ind., 1879	[illegible]	Morris & Essex 1st M.	[illegible]
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	[illegible]	Cleve. & Tol. Skg. F.	[illegible]
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	[illegible]	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	[illegible]
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1888	[illegible]	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	100
Buf. N. Y. & E. 1st M.	[illegible]	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	100
H. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869-70	101	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	[illegible]
Harlem 1st M.	[illegible]	Cleve. & Pitts. Con. S. F.	[illegible]
Mich. C. new, 1 M. 8s, '82	[illegible]	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th M.	[illegible]
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2d M.	[illegible]	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	[illegible]
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℔ c.	[illegible]	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	[illegible]
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tol. W. & W. C. C. S. F.	[illegible]	Western Union Bds.	[illegible]
Gt. Wes. 1st M. 1888	[illegible]	Iron Mountain Bds.	[illegible]
Gt. Wes. 2d M. 1893	[illegible]	Lake Shore Div. Bds.	[illegible]

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $[illegible]; total payments, $4,467,[illegible]; balance, $95,575,677. The receipts include for Customs, $430,000; for Gold Notes, $75,000.

The Bank of Montreal Agency made one of the shipments of Gold Coin of Saturday last, $500,000 in amount. The President of the Bank, who is in the City, made no further preparations to ship this week, as, by certain speculators in the Gold Room, it was supposed he would do. The story is that yesterday morning he turned his Gold into currency, at 137½ ℔ cent., in place of shipping, and drawing against it on a more reluctant Exchange market than he anticipated. This would strike most people as a pretty shrewd banking operation, and the result, at all events is, that he could now replace his Gold at a good profit, if he chooses to do so, in place of waiting until the price runs down to 135 ℔ cent. or less. But our very irascible neighbor of the *World* arraigns this "first-class" Exchange drawer as being no better than he should be; from which we infer that there was some disappointment yesterday somewhere in the neighborhood of the Gold-buying clique, around which our neighbor delights to revolve and to do knightly service for. Having of late broken a lance with the Browns and now another with the Bank of Montreal, we suppose he has one or more in rest for Belmont or Pickersgill, or our amiable friend of the Bank of British North America; these being the traditional "five names" of the Sterling market, against which, until the *World* took them in hand, there was believed to be no reproach.

The 8 ℔ cent. Bonds of the City of Montgomery, Ala., are advertised in another place in this paper, by Messrs. Howes & Macy, Bankers, No. 30 Wall-street, at 80 ℔ cent. and accrued interest. The debt of the City is represented to be a very small one in proportion to its wealth and taxables.

The earnings of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Road compare as follows with last year:

	1868.	1869.
Third week July	$140,264	$[illegible]
July 1 to July 21	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 1 to July 21	[illegible]	3,754,000
Increase since Jan. 1		$[illegible]

Mr. Charles E. Marston has been elected to membership by the New-York Stock Exchange Board.

The attention of Savings Depositors is directed to the card of the new West Side Savings Bank on Eighth-avenue, near Thirty-fourth-street. The President is Mr. George Moore, and the Cashier, Mr. J. W. B. Dobler, late of the Sixth National Bank.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ended the 14th of July gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,[illegible]	Increase	£1,[illegible]
Public deposits	[illegible]	Decrease	[illegible]
Other deposits	19,941,[illegible]	Decrease	1,150,157
Government securities	[illegible]	Increase	[illegible]
Other securities	[illegible]	Decrease	1,714,[illegible]
Notes unemployed	[illegible]	Increase	[illegible]

The amount of notes in circulation is £23,912,415, being a decrease of £89,915; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £19,769,[illegible], showing a decrease of £40,[illegible] when compared with the preceding return. Subjoined is a comparison of the present position of the Bank of England and the prices of Consols and French Rentes with the corresponding week of last year:

	At present.	Last year.
Bullion	£19,769,[illegible]	£22,[illegible]
Reserve	[illegible]	12,[illegible]
Notes in circulation	23,912,415	24,[illegible]
Rate of discount	3 ℔ cent.	2 ℔ cent.
Consols	93⅛	94⅛
French Rentes	71f. 32c.	70f. 12c.

The London *Times* says of the change of the Bank of England rate of interest from 3½ to 3 ℔ cent.:

"The directors of the Bank of England to-day (Thursday, July 15,) have reduced their rate of discount from 3½ ℔ cent., at which it was fixed on the 24th ult., to 3 ℔ cent. The state of the accounts last week would have warranted the step, and the return published this evening shows a further increase of strength. As there are no heavy commitments pending for loans or speculations, and the condition of our general commerce, although, perhaps, not nearly so inactive or unremunerative as [illegible], is certainly not such as to create more than an average demand for capital, there is reason to expect, provided the prospects of the harvest should be realized, a continuance of the downward tendency. This will be followed, as usual, by extensive operations on the part of that large number of persons who, when money is at two or three per cent. are never able to keep in mind the certainty that it will one day be at four or five per cent., and that occasions have occurred when it has touched ten. Foreign stocks will again be largely bought, and temporary advances to the extent of millions will also most probably be made upon them. When it is found that in proportion as we send money abroad we have less in our hands at home, and that it is customary when the supply of an article diminishes for the terms at which it can be obtained to rise, the regular complaints will be heard that the bank directors pursue a course in conformity with this law, and that the Government do not contrive some means to enable people to send their cash abroad, and to enjoy the use of it at the same time."

The shipments of Gold from this side on Saturday were known in London by Cable on Monday morning. The private telegrams to-day are said to foreshadow a further reduction of the Bank rate to 2½ ℔ cent. ℔ annum, though the announcement may not be made from this week's Court of Directors to-morrow.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY. SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LOAN. SECURED BY THREE MILLIONS OF ACRES OF THE FINEST LANDS IN KANSAS AND COLORADO, a First Mortgage upon the proposed line from Sheridan to Denver, a Mortgage upon the Road from Kansas City to Sheridan, now in successful operation, and earning enough to pay more than the interest on this new loan. FREE FROM ALL GOVERNMENT TAXATION. IN SOME ESSENTIALS BETTER THAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. The AMOUNT OF THE LOAN IS $6,500,000. Price 96, with accrued interest, in currency. For Pamphlets and Maps, and all necessary information, apply to DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place, New-York. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITY OF MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA. HOWES & MACY, NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, offer for sale at 80 (eighty) per cent. and accrued interest 20 (twenty) year bonds of the City of Montgomery, Alabama, bearing interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, coupons payable in the City of New-York on the 1st day of January and July. The debt of the City of Montgomery being so small, these bonds are considered as first-class for investment. Further information furnished on application to HOWES & MACY, No. 30 Wall-st., New-York City.

FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD OF MISSOURI—Principal and interest payable in coin at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York.—We are now closing out the balance of this most desirable security at the low price of 97½ and accrued interest, in currency. The bonds are limited to less than $14,000 per mile, and secured by a mortgage on the entire property of the Company, thus making the issue one of the safest and most profitable securities in the market. TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers, New-York.

FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT BONDS of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, 7 per cent. gold interest, free of United States taxes. We recommend these bonds as a safe and profitable investment, producing nearly 9 per cent. per annum in currency, and in exchange for Government bonds, yielding an increase of 40 per cent. in net annual income. Full particulars furnished by JAY COOKE & CO.

BANKING-HOUSE OF KISSAM & CO., NO. 9 Wall-st.—We offer for sale on favorable terms Brooklyn City Seven per Cent. Bonds "Public Park Loan." These bonds are for $1,000 each, have forty-six years to run, and interest payable 1st January and July.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 28, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	[illegible]	Pork, bbls.	115
Beeswax, pkgs.	5	Beef, pkgs.	21
Cotton, bales	[illegible]	Lard, pkgs.	[illegible]
Eggs, bbls.	1,037	Cut Meats, pkgs.	454
Flour, bbls.	[illegible]	Butter, pkgs.	[illegible]
Cornmeal, bbls.	250	Cheese, pkgs.	4,104
Wheat, bushels	[illegible]	Tallow, pkgs.	[illegible]
Corn, bushels	[illegible]	Oil, Lard, bbls.	[illegible]
Malt, bushels	1,100	Tobacco, hhds.	[illegible]
Oats, bushels	11,282	Tobacco, boxes & cs.	1,350
Beans, bushels	[illegible]	Whisky, bbls.	712
Hemp, bales	[illegible]	Wool, bales	[illegible]
Hops, bales	274	Rice, pkgs.	[illegible]
Leather, sides	4,044	Starch, boxes	1,542
Rosin, bbls.	2,076	Copper, cakes	[illegible]
Spirits Turp., bbls.	[illegible]	Naphtha, bbls.	[illegible]
Petroleum, ref., bbls.	2,994		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, has been as follows:

By the [illegible], for London—[illegible] boxes, [illegible] cases Lobsters, [illegible] boxes Tobacco, [illegible] cases Starch, [illegible] Hardware, [illegible] bushels Wheat. [illegible] Clocks, [illegible] bbls. Beef, [illegible] Cheese, [illegible] Spokes, [illegible] bbls. Flour, [illegible] lbs. Tallow, [illegible] bales Cotton, [illegible] Sea Island Cotton, [illegible].

By the bark [illegible], for Elsinore—[illegible] gallons Refined Petroleum.

By the brig Mary [illegible], for Gibraltar—[illegible] Manufactured Tobacco, [illegible] hhds. Tobacco, 5,000 gallons Refined Petroleum, 12,000 Staves.

By the bark Princess, for Glasgow—[illegible] bushels Wheat.

By the brig [illegible], for Valencia—[illegible] hhds. Leaf Tobacco, 5,000 Staves.

By the ship [illegible], for Melbourne—[illegible] boxes Perfumery, [illegible] cases Clocks, [illegible] cases Oysters, [illegible] cases Machinery, [illegible] bbls. Rosin, [illegible] bbls. Pitch, [illegible] bbls. Tar, [illegible] Hardware, 100 cases Naphtha, [illegible] cases Drugs, [illegible] Oakum, 250 cases Condensed Milk, 600 bundles Lath, [illegible] pkgs. Glassware, [illegible] bales Hops, [illegible] pieces Plank, 400,000 feet Lumber, [illegible] lbs. Manufactured Tobacco, [illegible] Manufactured Tobacco, [illegible] gallons Refined Petroleum, [illegible].

ASHES—Pots continue salable and firm at $7 [illegible]@$7 62½ ℔ 100 lbs. Nothing now in Pearls.

COFFEE—There has been rather more inquiry for Rio at about previous prices; [illegible]. We quote: Java at [illegible]; Maracaibo, [illegible]; Laguayra, [illegible]; Rio, [illegible]; Jamaica, [illegible]; Singapore, [illegible]; Costa Rica, [illegible]; Manila, [illegible]; Mexican, [illegible]; Curaçoa, [illegible]; Angostura, [illegible]; Savanilla, [illegible], gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—The demand has been more active to-day, chiefly for export and spinning, at [illegible] for the finer qualities. Sales have been reported of [illegible] bales, including [illegible] bales to spinners. Sales were also reported of [illegible] bales, on the basis of [illegible] for Oct. 1, at [illegible]; [illegible] bales do., for Oct. 15, [illegible]; [illegible] bales do., for Nov. 15, at [illegible] ℔ lb.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary, ℔ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Low Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

[illegible]

Movements of Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	2,[illegible]
Receipts same time preceding year	2,[illegible]
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,[illegible]
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States, from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1867	[illegible]
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	1,[illegible]
Exports same time last year	1,651,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports preceding Cotton year	[illegible]
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest dates	[illegible]
Estimated stock same time last year	[illegible]
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	[illegible]
Estimated stock same time in 1867	[illegible]
Crop of 1867-8	2,[illegible]
Crop of 1866-7	1,[illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a moderate inquiry for State and Western Flour, which has been rather more freely offered, and quoted off about 10c. @15c. ℔ bbl., closing irregularly. Sales have been reported since our last of [illegible] bbls., including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at [illegible]; very inferior to good Extra State at [illegible]; good to choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at [illegible], and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio, at [illegible] ℔ bbl. Included in the sales were 4,500 bbls. Extras, for export, including Extra State at [illegible], and Western at [illegible] ℔ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$[illegible]
Extra State	[illegible]
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	[illegible]
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	[illegible]
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	[illegible]
Extra Genesee	[illegible]
Common to Fancy to Extra Missouri	[illegible]

The export purchases included 3,000 bbls. for South America, on terms not made public. Southern Flour continues in moderate demand at about previous rates; [illegible] bbls. at [illegible] for very poor to fair ordinary, and [illegible] for fair-ordinary to very superior Extra, ℔ bbl. California Flour is in less request at [illegible] for Extras, ℔ 196 lbs. [illegible]. Rye Flour continues in fair demand at [illegible] for very inferior to very choice, ℔ bbl.; sales [illegible] bbls. Corn meal is in less demand at [illegible] for Western and [illegible] for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales [illegible] bbls.

GRAIN—An active business has been reported in Wheat since our last, chiefly for export, opening at a reduction of [illegible] ℔ bushel, under freer offerings, but realizing [illegible] ℔ bushel later in the day, under more favorable private market advices from Liverpool, and closing buoyantly. [illegible] Including White Western at [illegible]; Red and Amber Western at [illegible]; Red Ohio, new crop, for August delivery, at [illegible]; No. 1 Spring at [illegible]; No. 2 Spring at [illegible]; closing buoyantly at [illegible] for straight lots, No. 2 Spring at [illegible]; White State, [illegible]; Amber State at [illegible], closing at [illegible]; Mixed State on private terms; White Southern, [illegible]; Amber do. at [illegible], and White California on private terms, ℔ bushel. Corn has been less sought after, and quoted decidedly lower, closing quite heavily. Sales have been reported, since our last, of [illegible] bushels at [illegible] for damaged New Mixed Western; [illegible] for common to very choice New Mixed Western, closing at about [illegible] for the best; [illegible] for Mixed Western, for November delivery; [illegible] for White, [illegible] for Yellow Western, ℔ bushel. Rye continues quiet, but firm. Nothing new in Barley or Malt. Oats have been quiet at reduced prices. Sales have been reported since our last of [illegible] bushels Western at [illegible], from depot and afloat, closing heavily at [illegible] afloat, and [illegible] in store, ℔ bushel. Small lots of State were sold at [illegible], and some Jersey, new crop, for early delivery, at [illegible] ℔ bushel. The export clearances have been [illegible] bushels Flour and [illegible] bushels Wheat for Liverpool, [illegible] bushels Wheat for London, and [illegible] bushels Wheat for Glasgow. The Albany *Argus* says: "No boats passed Fultonville between noon on Monday and noon on Tuesday."

HAY—North River Bale Hay has been lightly dealt in at from [illegible], chiefly [illegible], for shipping, and [illegible] for Poor to Choice, for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw is salable at [illegible] for Short and Long, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been very quiet, though prices have favored buyers. We quote: American at [illegible] for New, and [illegible] for Old ℔ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, [illegible]; Eastern, [illegible]; Wisconsin, [illegible]; Michigan, [illegible]; Yearlings, all grades, [illegible] ℔ lb. The receipts were [illegible] bales; export clearances, [illegible] bales.

HIDES—The receipts week ending to-day, have been [illegible] Hides; sales, [illegible] Hides, and [illegible] bales Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & Co., [illegible] Dry Buenos Ayres, [illegible] lbs., [illegible], gold, selected; [illegible] Dry Buenos Ayres Seconds, [illegible] lbs. [illegible]; [illegible] Dry Buenos Ayres, Kips, [illegible], private terms; [illegible] Dry Entre Rios, [illegible], gold, selection; [illegible] Dry Montevideo, [illegible], gold, selected; [illegible] Dry Corrientes, [illegible], private terms; [illegible] Dry Rio Grande Kips, [illegible], private terms; [illegible] Dry Matamoras, [illegible], currency, as they run; [illegible] Dry Bahia, [illegible], private terms; [illegible] Dry Central American, [illegible], private terms; [illegible] Dry Texas, [illegible], currency, as they run; [illegible] Wet Salted Buenos Ayres Cow, [illegible], gold, selected; [illegible] Wet Salted Buenos Ayres Horse, [illegible], private terms; [illegible] Wet Salted Havana, [illegible], private terms; [illegible] Wet Salted Vera Cruz, [illegible], private terms; [illegible] Wet Salted New-Orleans, [illegible], private terms; [illegible] City Slaughter, [illegible], currency, selected; [illegible] bales Calcutta Cow, part to arrive, [illegible], gold. The stock on hand is [illegible] Hides, (same time last year [illegible] Hides and [illegible] bales,) as follows: [illegible] Dry Buenos Ayres, [illegible] Dry Montevideo, [illegible] Dry Rio Grande, [illegible] Dry California, [illegible] Dry Central American, [illegible] Dry Bogota, &c., [illegible] Dry Porto Cabello, [illegible] Dry Bahia, [illegible] Dry African, [illegible] Dry and Salted West India, [illegible] Dry and Salted Mexican, [illegible] Dry and Salted Texas and Southern, [illegible] Dry Salted Maracaibo, [illegible] Wet Salted Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Ox and Cow, [illegible] Wet Salted California, [illegible] Wet Salted Havana.

LEATHER—A little more inquiry is noted for Sole, but at less buoyant prices, including Hemlock Buenos Ayres, Heavy, [illegible]; Hemlock Buenos Ayres, Middle, [illegible]; Hemlock Buenos Ayres, Light, [illegible]; Hemlock, California, Heavy, [illegible]; Hemlock, California, Middle, [illegible]; Hemlock, California, Light, [illegible]; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, [illegible]; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, [illegible]; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, [illegible]; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, [illegible]; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, [illegible]; Hemlock in the Rough, [illegible]; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, [illegible]; Oak Slaughter, Middle, [illegible]; Oak Slaughter, Light, [illegible]; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Heavy, [illegible]; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Middle, [illegible]; Oak Slaughter, Light, [illegible]; Oak Slaughter in the Rough, Heavy, [illegible]; Oak Slaughter in the Rough, Middle, [illegible]; Oak Slaughter in the Rough, Light, [illegible]; Oak Slaughter, Belting, [illegible] ℔ lb.

LUMBER—The Albany *Argus* says: We reduce our quotations on clear lumber [illegible] ℔ 1,000 feet, and it is somewhat difficult to assign the cause therefor. It is even stated that some sales have been made as low as $53; but the current quotations of to-day are placed at [illegible], with a proportionate reduction on other grades and on other descriptions of pine lumber. Some large sales have been made since our last report, and the general business has been fair. The stock is well assorted with large receipts in anticipation. The receipts at Oswego have been large. The receipts at Chicago for the week ending July 24, were 40,427,000 feet against 32,805,000 feet for the corresponding week last year. The shipments for the week 14,740,000 feet. The aggregate receipts since January 1, are 445,248,000 feet against 481,792,000 feet in 1868.

The following figures give the reported receipts at Buffalo and Oswego for the week ending July 24, 1869 and 1868:

	1869.	1868.
Buffalo	8,006,100 feet.	7,[illegible] feet.
Oswego	15,145,900 feet.	9,[illegible] feet.
Total	23,152,000 feet.	16,[illegible] feet.

The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain Canals for the third week of July were:

	Bds. and Scant. line, feet.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. feet.	Staves, lbs.
1869	16,[illegible]	725	[illegible]	[illegible]
1868	15,[illegible]	3,036	[illegible]	[illegible]

Of the Boards and Scantling received, 12,482,000 feet were by the Erie, and 4,257,700 feet by the Champlain Canal.

The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain Canals from the opening of navigation to July 23 were:

	Bds. and Scant. line, feet.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. feet.	Staves, lbs.
1869	156,[illegible]	17,816	[illegible]	[illegible]
1868	170,[illegible]	15,[illegible]	51,[illegible]	[illegible]

The receipts of 1868 include some 11,000,000 feet Boards and Scantling detained on the canal during the Winter 1867-8.

We quote freights as follows. Vessels in fair supply:

To New-York, ℔ M.	[illegible]
To Bridgeport and New-Haven	[illegible]
To Norwich and Middletown	[illegible]
To Hartford and Providence	[illegible]

MOLASSES—The market has been very quiet to-day. No change of moment has occurred in prices. We quote: Old and New Porto Rico at [illegible]; Cuba at [illegible]; New-Orleans at [illegible] ℔ gallon. And in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed, ℔ gallon	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cuba Clayed, ℔ gallon	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cuba Muscovado, refining grades, ℔ gallon	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cuba Muscovado, grocery grades, ℔ gallon	[illegible]	[illegible]
Porto Rico, ℔ gallon	[illegible]	[illegible]
English Islands, ℔ gallon	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-Orleans, ℔ gallon	[illegible]	[illegible]

NAVAL STORES—Transactions in all articles in this line have been on a limited scale to-day, on the basis of previous quotations. Spirits Turpentine has been lightly dealt in, but quoted steady at about [illegible], as the ruling price for merchantable lots, ℔ gallon. The receipts were only 7 bbls.; export clearances, [illegible] gallons for Melbourne. Nothing really new in Tar or Crude Turpentine. Rosin has been inactive at about [illegible] for Strained, ℔ 280 lbs. The receipts were [illegible] bbls.; export clearances, [illegible] bbls. for Melbourne. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at [illegible], chiefly at [illegible], for merchantable, ℔ gallon; Crude at [illegible]; Rosin at [illegible] for Common to [illegible], the latter rate for Choice White; Tar at [illegible]; Pitch at [illegible] ℔ bbl.

OILS—Continue quiet at about previous figures, including Crude Whale at [illegible]; Bleached Whale at [illegible]; Crude Sperm at [illegible]; Unbleached Sperm at [illegible]; Bleached Sperm, [illegible]; Lard Oil at [illegible]; Red Oil, at [illegible]; Linseed Oil at [illegible], in casks and barrels; Menhaden, [illegible]; Spermaceti, [illegible]; Olive at [illegible] ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—The market has been generally tame, and prices have been depressed to-day, with more liberal supplies available, particularly of Refined. Crude in bulk has been quiet at [illegible] ℔ gallon. [illegible] quotations, with sales reported of only job lots at these figures. Barreled Crude has been quoted nominally at [illegible] ℔ gallon, but no movement of importance is reported. [illegible] Standard White at [illegible]. [illegible] ℔ gallon. The receipts of Refined Oil here were [illegible] bbls.; at Philadelphia, [illegible] bbls. The export clearances were [illegible] gallons, by the ship [illegible] for Elsinore, [illegible] gallons for Melbourne, and [illegible] gallons for [illegible]. Naphtha, in bbls., continues quiet at [illegible]. In cases it was quoted at [illegible] ℔ gallon. The current quotations for empty barrels of Crude Oil were [illegible], and for Refined [illegible], with a very limited call reported.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in pretty fair demand at a further improvement in prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,050 bbls. in lots, at [illegible], chiefly at [illegible] for New Mess; [illegible] for Old Mess; [illegible] for City Mess; [illegible] for Prime Mess; [illegible] for Thin Mess, and [illegible] for Prime and Extra Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue in request at previous prices. Sales have been reported of 170 packages at [illegible] for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Shoulders, [illegible] for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams, ℔ lb. Bacon is inactive at former rates. Sales 50 boxes, assorted, various cuts, at [illegible] ℔ lb. Lard has been lightly dealt in and quoted less buoyant. Sales have been reported since our last of 425 tierces and bbls. at [illegible] for No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at [illegible] for City, and [illegible] for Prime Steam, ℔ lb. Beef is in request at from [illegible] for Plain Mess, [illegible] for Extra Mess, and [illegible] for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales reported, [illegible] bbls. Tierce Beef rules dull and nominal, including New Prime Mess at [illegible]; India Mess at [illegible] ℔ tierce. Beef Hams have been in demand at [illegible] ℔ bbl.; sales 215 bbls. in lots. Butter and Cheese are in rather better request. We quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

State firkins, Full Yellow, ℔ lb.	[illegible]
State firkins, Light Colored, ℔ lb.	[illegible]
Western Reserve Firkins, Full Yellow, ℔ lb.	[illegible]
State half firkin tubs, Good to Extra, ℔ lb.	[illegible]
State Welsh tubs, Good to Prime, ℔ lb.	[illegible]
Orange and Sussex fresh pails, Good to Extra, ℔ lb.	[illegible]
Western, Fair to Good, ℔ lb.	[illegible]
State and Western, Common, ℔ lb.	[illegible]

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factories, extra, ℔ lb.	[illegible]
Factories, fair to good, ℔ lb.	[illegible]
Factories, common, ℔ lb.	[illegible]
Factories, skimmed, ℔ lb.	[illegible]
Farm Dairies, extra, ℔ lb.	[illegible]
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ℔ lb.	[illegible]

SKINS—No trade of moment has been reported. Deer, which are quoted nominally thus: Honduras, [illegible]; Sisal, [illegible]; Bolivar, [illegible]; Sisal, [illegible]; Vera Cruz, [illegible]; Chagres, [illegible]; Porto Cabello, [illegible]; Para, [illegible], gold, ℔ lb.; Southern and Texas, [illegible], currency. The week's receipts have been [illegible] bales Porto Cabello, [illegible] bales Para, 11 bales Vera Cruz, 15 bales Aspinwall, [illegible] bales Texas, and 7 bales Curaçoa. The only sale reported is one of 4,000 lbs. Porto Cabello on private terms. Goat have held firmly, but have been without activity. Receipts have been [illegible] bales Curaçoa, [illegible] bales Sisal, [illegible] bales Texas, [illegible] bales from Aspinwall and [illegible] bales from Vera Cruz. Sales, [illegible] bales Curaçoa, [illegible] bales Texas and 11 bales Buenos Ayres, on private terms. We quote: Tampico, [illegible]; Matamoras, [illegible]; Vera Cruz, [illegible], gold, ℔ lb.; Buenos Ayres, [illegible]; Payta, [illegible]; Curaçoa, [illegible]; Cape, [illegible]; Madras, each, [illegible]; Patna, each, [illegible], currency.

SUGARS—Raw Sugars have been fairly active at about previous prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,476 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico, &c., at from [illegible], and [illegible] boxes Havana at [illegible] ℔ lb. Fair to good refining grades of Cuba have been quoted about steady at [illegible]; fair to very good grocery grades at from [illegible]; very good to choice do. at [illegible]. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from [illegible]. No. 12 Box Sugar, [illegible] ℔ lb. We quote Box Sugar in detail thus: Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 7 to 9, at [illegible]; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at [illegible]; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 13 to 15, at [illegible]; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 16 to 18, at [illegible]; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 19 and 20, at [illegible]; Boxes Dutch Standard, White, at [illegible] ℔ lb. And Brazil Sugar thus: Brazil, Dutch Standard, Nos. 8 to 12, at [illegible]; Java, Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at [illegible]; Manila, Current Clayed and Superior, at [illegible] ℔ lb. Refined Sugars have been in fair request at prices ranging from [illegible] ℔ lb. Messrs. R. L. & A. STUART now quote their Refined Sugars thus: Best Granulated, [illegible]; Granulated, [illegible]; Ground, [illegible]; White, A, [illegible]; Yellow, C, [illegible].

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 80,000 lbs. Tallow at [illegible]; also [illegible] lbs. Stearine at [illegible], and [illegible] lbs. Grease at [illegible] ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Has been dull and weak to-day, with only small sales reported at [illegible] ℔ gallon, tax paid. Receipts, 712 bbls.

FREIGHTS—There has been more animation in this line to-day, and rates have been quoted rather steadier. For Liverpool there were taken, by steamer, [illegible] bales Cotton at [illegible], [illegible] bushels Wheat at [illegible] ℔ bushel. For London, [illegible] bushels Wheat at [illegible] ℔ bushel. For Cork and orders, two British brigs, averaging [illegible] quarters Wheat each at [illegible] ℔ quarter. For a direct Continental port, a vessel with 4,000 bbls. Petroleum at [illegible] ℔ bbl., and a British brig from Philadelphia, with [illegible] bbls. Petroleum at [illegible] ℔ bbl. For Trieste, an American bark, with [illegible] bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at [illegible] ℔ bbl. For the River Platte, a British bark, [illegible] tons capacity, from Montreal, with Lumber on private terms.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 23d-st., corner 8th-av. SATAN IN PARIS and ROBERT EMMETT. Leading character by Miss Lucille Western.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway, corner 13th-st. THE LONG STRIKE. Principal characters by Mr. W. R. Floyd, Mr. J. H. Stoddart and Miss Lizzie Price.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. 23d-st., corner 6th-av. ENOCH ARDEN. Leading characters by Mr. Edwin Adams and Miss Blanche De Bar.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts. SINBAD THE SAILOR. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson and Mr. Beckett.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. HICCORY DICCORY DOCK. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy and Mlle. Laurent.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE. Broadway, corner of 30th-st. HIS LAST LEGS, JACK CADE, &c. Large collection of curiosities.

BOWERY THEATRE. Bowery, near Canal-st. PUTNAM, WRITING ON THE WALL, &c. Leading characters by Miss Kate Fisher.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. 7th-av., between 58th and 59th-sts. THEO. THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum	$12
The Daily Times, exclusive of Sunday Edition	10
The Semi-Weekly Times, one year	[illegible]
The Semi-Weekly Times, two copies, one year	[illegible]
The Weekly Times, one year	[illegible]
Five copies	[illegible]
Ten copies	15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter. All Postmasters are obliged to register letters when requested to do so, and the system is an absolute protection against losses by mail. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Carlist rebellion in Spain is about ended. A Paris dispatch states that Don Carlos has ordered a cessation of the movement, and thus discouraged his partisans; and a dispatch from Madrid reports that hundreds who participated in the late rising in Ciudad Real are petitioning for pardon, explaining that they had been deceived by the Carlist leaders.

The Harvard crew are making a good impression in England. On Tuesday, rowing against the ebb tide and a rather stiff wind, they timed from four to five strokes per minute more than the Englishmen usually do. They practice with Kelly as "coach."

In the English Commons, last night, the bill abolishing capital punishment was rejected by a vote of [illegible] to 118.

In Berlin yesterday was a holiday in honor of Humboldt.

GENERAL.

Yesterday a congratulatory dispatch over the new French cable was received by President Grant from Napoleon, and promptly answered. Napoleon said: "I am highly gratified to inaugurate the new line of telegraph which unites France with the United States by sending to you the expression of my good wishes for you and for the prosperity of the United States." And Grant replied: "I cordially reciprocate your good wishes, and trust that the liberal policy of the United States, pursuant to which this cable has been landed, may result in many such means of communication, especially between this country and its earliest ally and friend."

The particulars of another railroad horror are received. Early yesterday morning a passenger train, containing a well-filled sleeping car, from New-Orleans, on the Memphis and Louisville Railroad, fell through a trestle bridge near Clarksville, and the entire train, excepting the sleeping car, was destroyed by fire. The engineer, fireman and a passenger were killed, and a large number were badly wounded. The full list of casualties is given in the account of the disaster published among the telegrams on the first page of this paper.

The Custom-house war in Charleston, S. C., continues. Mr. Clark, the newly appointed Collector, has withdrawn his charge of assault and battery against Aldermen T. J. and A. M. Mackey, and is now under arrest charged with perjury by Alderman Mackey, in swearing that he (Mackey) had committed an assault and battery upon him, (Clark.) All the parties prominent in the quarrel have been bound over to keep the peace.

The bail of James Griffin, the engineer of the freight train on the Erie Railway, which by crossing the track when the Express train had the right of way, caused the disaster at Mast Hope, has been fixed at $5,000. He will be called upon to produce the sureties on Aug. 4.

A German named Wm. Plogger shot and instantly killed a fellow countryman named [illegible] in St. Louis on Sunday night, who he had reason to believe had been guilty of improper intimacy with his (Plogger's) wife. Immediately after he had committed the murder Plogger walked to a station-house and gave himself up to the officers. The two had been firm friends.

The proposition for the introduction of Chinese labor into the shoe business of Lynn meets with general approval from the manufacturers in that city.

Springfield is to have a Peace Jubilee on Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 8 and 9. The chorus will consist of the singers from Western Massachusetts and the Connecticut Valley who took part in the Boston Jubilee.

A committee of the Vermont Council of Censors have reported in favor of an amendment to the Constitution of the State for female suffrage.

The Board of Canal Commissioners, at their last meeting in Rochester, let contracts for doubling fourteen locks on the western division of the Erie Canal.

It is announced that the Virginia State Treasurer will commence the payment of one per cent. on the January interest of the State registered bonds on Aug. 15; and as soon thereafter as possible the payment of the coupons will be made.

Repairs on the Frankfort lock of the Erie Canal were completed yesterday morning, and boats are now running regularly.

Surgeon Charles L. Greene, late of the steamer Nipsic, just returned from the Cuban waters, is to be immediately tried by Court-martial, on charges preferred by Commander Selfridge, for disobedience of orders, in refusing to discharge one of the seamen from the sick list. One point in the case will be whether the Surgeon or the Captain of a vessel is the proper official to say when a sick man is fit for duty. The more important point is whether a Commander can give such an order to a Surgeon. Captain Davenport is President of the Court.

The strike of the Pennsylvania Coal Company's mines ended yesterday, and the men are to resume work to-day.

The will of the late Martha Sawin, of Natick, Mass., in which she bequeaths the bulk of her property, amounting to about $100,000, to the town of Sherborn, to establish a school to be called the "Sawin Academy," and also $500 each to two religious societies in Sherborn and one in Natick, has been admitted to probate; and her relatives, who contest it, have appealed.

At a meeting of the Board of Health yesterday, a resolution was adopted forbidding, after Oct. 1, any person to carry on below One Hundred and Tenth-street the business of boiling offal, bone and shell burning, gut cleaning, glue making, &c. The resolution also extends to the built-up portions of Brooklyn. A resolution directing the proprietors of all City railroad cars to close the front entrances, so as to prevent persons from getting on or off that part of the car, was laid over.

The Convention of Philologists continued in session at Poughkeepsie yesterday. Several interesting papers were read, and a permanent association of Philologists was formed.

An appalling catastrophe occurred last evening at about 8:15 o'clock in Printing-house square, in this City. Some fireworks in a wagon, the six occupants of which were returning from a chowder party, were suddenly ignited, one of the party having carelessly dropped a box of burning matches in their midst. An explosion followed by which seven persons were injured, three of them fatally.

Michael O'Neill and James Farrel were yesterday taken before Commissioner Hoffman, of Hoboken, charged with smuggling. Fourteen boxes of cigars and twelve pounds of tobacco were found in their possession. They were held for trial in $500 bail. They had been engaged on board the steamer *City of Mexico*.

Nicholas P. Larsen, one of the alleged gang of counterfeiters recently arrested by Colonel Whitley at Hoboken, was before Commissioner Shields yesterday and gave bail in the sum of $5,000, thus releasing himself from Ludlow-street Jail, of which he has been an inmate for the past week.

The threatened strike of the shop-tailors in this City was inaugurated yesterday. Fifteen hundred men suspended work, their employers having refused to accede to their demands.

In the trotting match between *Lady Thorn* and *Goldsmith Maid*, on the Union Course, L. I., yesterday, the former won in three straight mile heats, the fastest three heats ever trotted on Long Island. Time—2:21¾, 2:20½, 2:21½.

During the present peach season provision has been made to bring into this City over 25,000 bushels daily. The crop promises to be very large.

Charles Evers has been sentenced by the District Court, at Trenton, to pay a fine of $100, and to imprisonment in the Hudson County Jail for six months, for having sold cigars from an unstamped box.

The Great International Question.

It seems to us that the London *Times* is perfectly correct in declaring that "it is incumbent on the Americans to show good cause for reopening the *Alabama* discussion," and we may add that it will be difficult to "show good cause," unless it first appears to the English themselves. So far, however, as showing what the *Times* regards as "good cause," it would be very easy to do so, were it worth while, as that paper merely argues that "the Americans are bound to make it appear that their former Government was so mistaken or incapable that the terms it agreed on were wholly insufficient for the purposes of justice. Now, everybody is aware that no more striking difference exists between Ex-President Johnson and President Grant than this, that the former, being wholly absorbed in domestic politics and in the fierce reconstruction quarrel, knew little and cared less about foreign relations. How much did Mr. Johnson ever write or think, how much does he write or think now, of international questions? Look at his messages and his speeches for the answer. The *Alabama* question was dust in the balance to him. Totally absorbed during the war in the necessity of crushing the rebellion, coming to the Presidency with the Southern question not only uppermost, but possessing all his thoughts, involved instantly in the fiercest political wrangle of our day, forced single-handed, or backed only by his own office-holders, and sustained by no great party, to contend against not only the political majority of the people, but a powerful and resolute Congress, which again and again passed laws over his veto—surely he was not necessarily the President, with his known peculiarities of temper, his habit of mental concentration upon single subjects of thought and lines of action, to represent the current opinion on the *Alabama* claims.

It was once very well declared by the London *Times* that "with the popularity or unpopularity of that Government among its own citizens we have nothing to do." That is very true; but the popularity or unpopularity of Mr. Johnson is not concerned in the present matter. The *real* question is rather as to the attention or want of attention of Mr. Johnson to this subject. And, as every American knows, so far as his public documents show, Mr. Johnson did not apparently care a fig for the international quarrel, if only might the great reconstruction question go well. Nor are we sitting in judgment on the Ex-President in saying this. His was an exceptional era in politics; his was one of the hardest tasks imposed upon a President; and his own character prevented him from being drawn off from what with significant specification and equally significant exclusion, he used to call "my policy," to subjects on which he did not have time or mind for a definite policy at all.

That Mr. Johnson recommended the Johnson-Clarendon Treaty is true; but it seems probable enough, so far as is known, that he would have recommended almost any other treaty drawn up by a diplomatic agent in whom he had full confidence. To suppose that the President's "popularity or unpopularity" on the reconstruction question had anything to do with the Senate's action on the international question, is to commit a grave error. The real truth is, that he had probably given the subject comparatively little attention, and did not care a straw whether the Convention was ratified, rejected, or not. At all events he has, since the rejection, made scores of public speeches, and conducted scores of public conversations designed to be reported, and has never alluded, we believe, to this matter—his heart and his head were employed on what he regarded, and what indeed was, a more important question. And this, in fine, is the exact reason why it happens to be true, as the *Times* says, that Great Britain can show by the record that she "has once actually agreed to terms perfectly satisfactory to an American Government."

Such, we say, is the reply which might be given, were one necessary at all, to the assertions just cited. But the true technical response is that which Mr. Grimes himself wrote to the journal in question:

"It should be borne in mind that under our Government the Senate is a part of the treaty-making power, that the rejection or amendment of a treaty by that body is of frequent occurrence, and that such a rejection furnishes no reason to the American mind why efforts at negotiation should not be renewed again and again."

In spirit we have responded to some recent expressions of British opinion in the journal already quoted, but in terms to an earlier one. We purposely revived, however, the earlier form of statement because it was clearer and stronger, while the later is more captious and ambiguous. It is evident, at all events, that there never was anything inexplicable in our Governmental action on the subject, still less in popular feeling. The diplomatic correspondence conducted by Mr. Seward is on record, and we quoted from it the other day one of his latest expressions as to "the lowest terms our Government would accept." At the going-out of the Administration, Mr. Johnson sent in a protocol to the Senate which, to that body, seemed wholly inconsistent on its face—whatever might be its possible interpretation—with the ideas previously put out in this discussion. It never occurred to the Senate that its part of the treaty-making power was to be abandoned merely on the ground that President Johnson was satisfied. As a general rule it may be said—though, of course, with some marked exceptions, as with every rule—that one striking difference between the two last Presidents is this: that, whereas General Grant, while not absolutely neglecting local politics, has hitherto been chiefly interested in international questions, President Johnson gave almost his whole attention to the former, and to the latter little or nothing at all.

General Canby and the Test Oath.

The New-York Times has an argument against General Canby's test-oath decision. It is strong, but carefully avoids the really strong point in the General's opinion—that under the last act of reconstruction, which was passed after the other States were admitted, a duty is imposed upon the members of the Legislature, before reconstruction is complete, and which must be discharged under the Reconstruction laws. As we shall have this editorial of the Times served up in every variety of form, we desire those who rehash it to take notice that the act of April 10, 1869, had not been passed when Georgia, Florida and other States were admitted.—*Galveston Bulletin.*

The last act of reconstruction is relied upon by General Canby and his apologists, probably, because, having been enacted subsequent to General Grant's decision in the cases of Georgia and Louisiana, it seems to offer a pretext for disregarding the precedents which he established. Whether this be the explanation or not, the fact that those who undertake the defence of General Canby's extraordinary decision invariably fall back upon the act of April 10, is tantamount to a confession that, according to the law as it previously stood, that decision is untenable. From Richmond and from Washington this is the plea relied upon—this "the really strong point" in the District Commander's favor. Let us see whether it is as strong as it is alleged to be.

The origin of the act in question affords presumptive evidence against all attempts to fasten upon it an interpretation favorable to proscription. The act was passed on the suggestion of the President, and was intended to give effect to the views expressed in his message on the subject, the evident purpose of which was to facilitate reconstruction and to insure its success by eliminating from the local Constitution its intolerant provisions in regard to the test oath and disfranchisement. The object of General Grant in recommending legislation, and the object of Congress in complying with the recommendation, were manifestly identical. Both desired to mitigate the rigor of reconstruction, not to enhance it.

A reference to the terms of the act will show that this object has been attained. Judging by the excuses offered in behalf of General Canby, one might suppose that the exaction of the test oath from members of the Legislature elect is explicitly enjoined. We are desired to "take notice that the act of April 10, 1869, had not been passed when Georgia, Florida and other States were admitted." Turning to the act referred to what do we find? A specific provision for enforcing the test oath? On the contrary, the test oath is not mentioned. Some general provision requiring the District Commander to exclude from the Legislature all who cannot conform to his standard? So far is this from being the case that his whole authority is limited to previously existing requirements, as these might be modified by the discretionary action of General Grant. The letter of the act appealed to is, then, wholly against the pretensions set up by General Canby in his eagerness to serve the cause of the proscriptionists.

Not only has Congress, by the act of April last, not enjoined upon the District Commander the imposition of the oath, but the abrogation of that oath is presented as a matter over which the voters of the State should have entire control. Had the design been to require the oath from members elect, most certainly the people of the State would not have been invested with power to set it aside. The reference of it to them indicates clearly the readiness of Congress to dispense with it in the affairs of the State—or rather to limit the operation of the oath within the boundaries defined by the Fourteenth Amendment. The opportunity thus created the Virginians used to expunge the oath from their Constitution. The power conceded to them by the act they exerted in the manner which its authors must have contemplated as possible. They purged the Constitution of its proscriptive features, including the test oath; and having thus removed the local obstruction from the members elect, the operation of the oath is restricted to the cases enumerated in the Fourteenth Amendment. The pretension of General Canby is therefore preposterous. To admit its validity we must assume that he may arbitrarily set aside the orders of General Grant while acting as commander of the armies—that he may impose in Virginia a test which, under the instructions of his superior, was discarded in Georgia, Florida, Louisiana and the other reconstructed States—that he may violate the spirit of the act of April 10—and that, after the people of the State, under authority specifically conferred, have expurgated the oath from the Constitution, he may, of his own will, direct its application, and so in some degree nullify the recent election. In other words, to recognize the propriety of the position assumed by Gen. Canby, we are required to concede to a District Commander power to annul the voice of the people, expressed in conformity with law, and to jeopardize the very work of reconstruction which Congress, the President, and the country have desired to hasten and secure.

The Democratic Party and Free Trade.

The Democratic journals insist that free trade shall be treated as a political question, and, above all, as a Democratic question. They have no respect for the suggestion that financial and fiscal matters should be discussed on their merits, irrespective of their bearing on the fortunes of this or that party. Free trade is political, they say—free trade is Democratic; and any effort to separate it from partisanship they ascribe to the Republican enemy.

How is it, then, that of the Democratic Conventions that have been recently held not one has made free trade a part of its platform? All of them talk about reducing the burdens on industry and revising and amending the system of taxation; but further than this they have not ventured. They have not declared free trade to be a Democratic question. They have not identified themselves or their party with the policy which their own journals parade as essentially Democratic. Are we to accept the fact as evidence that, after all, free trade is not a generally received article of the Democratic creed, or as an admission that the country is not ripe for the promulgation of a free trade programme?

We regard the extreme caution of the Democratic managers on this subject as testimony to the popular strength of the movement for practical revenue reform which has been largely aided by the reports of Commissioner Wells, and which has its most effective champions in the Republican ranks. In this estimate of the situation the Democratic Conventions concede not a little. They virtually abandon the pretence that the present tariff is a party measure, and confess that the method of reform proposed by Mr. Wells and prominent Republicans is that which best commends itself to the judgment of the people. The monopolists have friends in both parties.

Secretary Robeson's Opportunity.

It is clear that what was Ex-Secretary Borie's mishap, is Secretary Robeson's opportunity. One step, one order, of the latter, would make him not only famous, but the subject of the most grateful eulogy from Maine to Minnesota. But the great trouble is that the opportunity is itself one which Secretary Robeson cannot, apparently, improve. It is rare to find a public man who with a single dash of the pen can make himself illustrious; it is rarer still to find one who, in Secretary Robeson's position, cannot afford to execute that stroke. His predecessor, during whose short retention of the naval portfolio more reforms were consummated (thanks to Admiral Porter) than ever before in the same space of time, yet made one great misstep in his onslaught upon the "Indian names" of the navy; for this historians, antiquarians, editors, lecturers, and legislators have come down upon him. All this his successor sees, and yet he does not withdraw the order. The reason, doubtless, is that Admiral Porter originally suggested the change, and now maintains it. Hence State Legislatures, beginning with Maine, New-Hampshire, and so on, will protest, and feel outraged, in vain. Already, the other day, we noted in the naval news, what was doing with the "*Terror*, late *Agamenticus*," and soon not even this double nomenclature will be maintained. Here, then, appears to be a case of a good opportunity for popularity which is not likely to be improved.

No Compromise With Fraud.

We see that it is stated that Governor Hahn, of Louisiana, having expressed to Secretary Boutwell a fear lest the sugar frauds which have recently been brought to light in New-Orleans would not be punished, the Secretary replied that the parties would be tried and that "no compromise would be accepted, even should more money be offered than is due the Government."

We sincerely hope that this promise of the Secretary may be observed. If this determination is carried out, it will mark a new era in revenue matters, and one which we are confident will be far more satisfactory to the country. Our readers will remember that we have oftentimes protested against the system of compromising with offenders against the Revenue laws which has been in vogue. We have repeatedly called attention to the fact that the result was always to gain for the Treasury "not more money than was due the Government," but less, while the guilty parties escaped punishment entirely. Such was the result in the George case in this City, the facts in which were brought out by a quarrel among the parties who claimed to divide the spoil. Such, we are satisfied, was the result in the Guiterman case, the facts in which were never made public.

The fact is that it is useless to attempt to put a stop to frauds on the revenue by any system of forfeitures alone, whether they are compromised or not. How was it in the internal revenue? That plan was tried at first, and as long as forfeiture was all that the thieves had to fear, they laughed the Revenue laws and officers to scorn. But when the penal clauses of the law were put in force, and prominent members of the whisky ring were sent to State Prison, there was a manifest and gratifying improvement in the collection of the internal revenue. We do not mean that there is not room for improvement there yet. There is too much of compromising with fraud there still.

But in the Import Department the reliance has been upon forfeitures alone. With all the smuggling that has gone on for years in this port, has there ever been a smuggler punished, or even tried? We think we did hear of one who was indicted during the present year in Brooklyn, but in this City we have never known of even an indictment—nor has there been, to our knowledge, any one criminally punished for all the varied frauds upon the Import acts which have been every now and then discovered in this City. The matter was called to the attention of the Grand Jury, in May last, by Judge Benedict. After speaking to them of the drawback frauds, he said:

"If you extend your inquiries into other departments of the Custom-house, you will find that similar frauds have been there committed. You will find that in the Warehouse Department it has been possible for certain parties to withdraw dutiable goods without payment of any duty, until the loss from a single warehouse has equaled $400,000, according to the estimate of an official. The parties who committed this fraud walk the streets to-day, well known, but unprosecuted and unpunished, unless the repayment of a part of their great gains is to be called punishment. Nor is the case to which I am now alluding, and which you will find fully disclosed upon the files of this Court, the only one of this class which has occurred, and with a similar result, if I am correctly informed. You may think proper to inquire into them all."

But we have not heard that any indictment followed, except in the drawback cases, in which no forfeitures were incurred. Nor was it to be expected that any would follow, as long as it remained the policy of the Government to enforce forfeitures rather than to proceed criminally against violators of the Import acts.

We hope, therefore, that we may look upon this declaration of Secretary Boutwell, that the parties concerned in these New-Orleans frauds will be tried, and that if there should be no conviction it will be owing to the corruption of Judge or jury, as a declaration of a new policy on the part of the Government, from which fruits will be speedily apparent not only in New-Orleans, but here and throughout the country.

The Attitude of Austria—Baron Von Beust's Speech.

The speech of Baron von Beust, in reply to the address of the Budget Committee of the Hungarian delegation, cannot fail to create a profound impression throughout Europe. The Hungarian Committee, we presume, feeling an interest in the nature of the policy by which their financial interests are so closely affected, probably asked for some information on the point, and Baron von Beust seems to have taken the occasion for a full and formal exposition of the foreign policy of Austria, and the state of her relations with other European Powers. And we cannot say that the tone of his speech bodes well for the peace of Europe. It has been notorious for some time past that Austrian diplomacy has been unusually active,—the curious little "incident" inside an "incident" of von Beust's dispatch on the Franco-Belgian difficulty, for example,—and what with her large standing army, the lessons in its management that she learnt at Sadowa, and still more from the new strength she derives from a united and contented people, Austria is now a most formidable Power. And Baron von Beust affects no false humility. He speaks in the tone of the representative of a great Power, whose views will have to be treated with respect by other Powers, and he pretty plainly announces her likes and dislikes toward the various members of the European family of nations. Her relations with France, he says, have been on the "best possible footing" ever since 1866, and "the interests and intentions" of the two countries are "identical." After a reference to the Eastern question, he turned to Prussia. He had honestly, he declared, striven to establish "more cordial" relations with that Power, but "his efforts not having been met in a similar spirit," he had not been successful.

From this frank and unmistakable declaration we can only infer that something very like an alliance exists between Austria and France, and that instead of anything like a compromise having been effected between the ambitious policy of Bismarck and the desire of Austria to prevent this absorption of the South German Kingdoms into the Confederation of the North, the divergence between the interests of the two great German Powers is wider than ever. And the plainness of the language,—so different from the usual cautiousness of Ministerial phraseology,—seems calculated to let not only the diplomats of Europe, but the people, know beyond a doubt what the attitude of Austria is.

We shall undoubtedly hear more of this speech of Baron von Beust, and that before long. The announcement of cordial friendship and community of interests with France, coupled in so marked a manner with the expression of hostility toward Prussia, cannot be taken by the latter Power except as a challenge. And although Count Bismarck himself is not now at the head of Prussian affairs in person, it is not likely that the Prussian Ministers, animated by his spirit, and carrying out his policy, can let it pass without a reply that may cause great irritation both in Paris and Vienna. Baron von Beust's speech may not indicate any actual desire on the part of Austria to enter upon hostilities, even with the powerful aid of France, but there certainly is a good deal of the "come on if you dare" tone toward her Northern rival about it.

The War in New-Zealand—The Colonial Policy of England.

The state of affairs in New-Zealand is getting worse and worse. Now that the greater part of the British troops have been withdrawn, the colonists seem to have been perfectly panic stricken, and to have almost abandoned all efforts for self-defence. The Maories, on the other hand, through long-continued fighting against English troops, have gained experience which enables them to combine all the advantages of regular military discipline with their native daring, cunning and patience, while their superior knowledge of the country and greater endurance under hardship and exposure, give them immense advantages over the handful of British regulars and the ill-trained volunteers against whom they have to contend. They have now gained another victory, surprising the troops and killing four officers and nine privates. The actual loss is insignificant, but the effect in demoralizing the colonial forces and shaking the faith of the friendly natives in their European protectors cannot but be very great. The colony still calls out for help from the mother country, and is financially unable to take efficient measures for self-defence by the organization of a proper colonial militia. Still the Home Government persists in refusing assistance, and either treats the demands of the colonists with cold indifference, or with the gratuitously insulting assumption that all their troubles spring from their own grasping and deceitful conduct toward the natives.

Every mail to England brings news of fresh disasters and wholesale massacres of defenceless settlers. The colonists, driven to despair, are even talking of offering the colony to some other Power, who would extend something like efficient protection in return for the rights of sovereignty, and even English journals—the *Spectator*, for instance—actually recommend them to do so, if the Government still refuses either to surrender its authority or grant them assistance in the time of their need. Theirs is certainly a hard case—they are hampered in all their actions by a Governor appointed from England, and by the authority of the Colonial Office, and their own military officers, acting according to their discretion against armed forces of bloodthirsty savages, are still just as much liable to prosecution by an irresponsible association in England as was Governor Eyre, of Jamaica.

Under these circumstances the question is naturally attracting a good deal of attention in England. People are beginning to wonder whether the policy inaugurated by Lord Granville in New-Zealand is to be adopted by England with regard to her colonial possessions throughout the world, and a debate in Parliament on the general subject has probably taken place ere now. The example of the fate of New-Zealand cannot be lost upon other colonies, and the English journal to which we have already referred, insists that it depends upon the present issue whether England is to have "a ring of Anglo-Saxon alliances or animosities all round the world for centuries to come." It will take a good many visits of Royal Princes to atone for an act of desertion like that of which England, according to present appearances, has been guilty with regard to New-Zealand.

MINOR TOPICS.

In his speech at the French cable celebration, at Duxbury, on Monday, Sir James Anderson said that "by this time another year, in all human probability, we shall be able to communicate in a few hours in ordinary commercial transactions from California to Calcutta." In less than a year after that we hope also to see a cable across the Pacific Ocean, connecting California with Hakodadi and Hong Kong, and completing the circuit of the world.

A number of writs of *habeas corpus* have lately been issued in this City and elsewhere, in behalf of persons alleged to be imprisoned in lunatic asylums on false charges of insanity. Within the last year, quite a number of persons falsely and foully dealt with in this direction, have managed to procure their release from imprisonment. In some one case, we should like to see the parties who have thus wronged their victims properly punished.

A learned gentleman of this City, who is well versed in the principles of law as well as of human nature, has written us a pungent note on a subject that comes up very frequently, and has lately been prominent through a sensational suit at law in the West. He says that there is no greater self-degradation of woman than these shameless, loathsome suits for "*damages* for blighted affections." No law except the English and American law knows of such suits; and he argues vigorously (see his letter) that it is high time this legal coarseness and Anglican barbarity were totally abolished. He holds that suits on the part of women for damages for seduction are equally self-degrading; for in these cases the woman degrades herself to the position of a simply passive being, as though she had no power of *self-government*. The learned writer also argues in favor of a number of women's rights,—particularly the right of woman to receive equal legal punishment with man for offences against law. But into this dangerous ground we will not follow him,—preferring to let his language stand by its own value.

It is certainly a remarkable fact (which we find mentioned in *Appletons' Journal*) that the works of that scientific revolutionist and liberal philosopher, Herbert Spencer, have found their way into the University of Oxford. The *First Principles* and the *Principles of Biology* have been introduced there as text-books, and questions for examination taken from them. Nothing could more strikingly display the advancing freedom of English thought, and nothing could better show how the new scientific spirit is entering into English scholarship. That an old University, bedded in the traditions of a thousand years, and bolted to the lowest rock of conservatism, is capable of taking on motion, is a surprising fact. Now that the great English University has acknowledged Mr. Spencer's mastership, we suppose it will soon be recognized in American colleges.

The military authorities in Cuba have adopted Jeff. Davis' system of "robbing the cradle and the grave." In one military district the entire male population, from boys of 15 to patriarchs of 60, have been compelled to join the Spanish ranks. This shows the desperate straits of the Spanish authorities, and looks like the "beginning of the end" of Spanish domination.

Yesterday afternoon a girl up town, playing with matches, set fire to her clothes, and would have been burned up but for the timely assistance of a policeman, who rushed to her rescue and threw his coat around her. The girl's life was saved, but the policeman's coat was destroyed. Officer [illegible], of the Eighteenth Precinct, will now be compelled to buy a new coat for himself at his own expense. This is not right. The citizens ought to give him a new coat, with a roll of greenbacks in the side pocket.

Within the past week several citizens have allowed themselves to be inveigled into places where they were despoiled through that species of robbery which is sufficiently described by its name of "panel game," have hurriedly summoned the Police to the rescue and caused the arrest of their despoilers, but on the succeeding morning have failed to appear at the Police Court, or appearing, have refused to prosecute the offenders. Victims of the "panel game" are entitled to little sympathy, and it should be demanded of them that, having once asked the intervention of the Police, they shall protect the unwary in the future by securing the conviction of the thieves. If a sense of what is due their reputations will allow them to cause an arrest to be made so that they may recover a part of the property they had foolishly lost, it certainly should not stand in the way of their prosecution of the most wily, and of late the most active of Metropolitan criminals. The Police should make no more such arrests without being sure they will not be made parties to the compounding of felony.

Mrs. Cady Stanton agrees with us that the woman's rights agitators should not keep mankind excited about the subject in this hot weather; and she has put out a proposition to cease all further persecution of the unhappy "white male," now so quietly ensconced in all our constitutions, until the frosts of October. This is immensely sensible.

It was an important and rather ominous declaration that we received yesterday from the Austrian Premier—that he had honestly striven to establish more cordial relations with Prussia; but his efforts not having been met in a similar spirit, he had been unsuccessful. Yesterday was the anniversary of the day in which Maria Theresa of Austria and Frederick II. of Prussia concluded peace. But Austria and Prussia seem to-day as far as ever from amity.

The Philological Convention, now in session at Poughkeepsie, has a roll of important questions to discuss relating to the study of languages—classical and modern—in our colleges. One of the most accomplished American scholars, Dr. Whitney, of Yale, has been chosen President, and many of the ablest Professors in America are in attendance. We appreciate the great value of this Convention to American learning and scholarship.

Mr. A. T. Stewart, if he gets the Hempstead Plains—of which there can be little doubt, we should think—will get a better bargain than he probably looked for, in the turf-soil that covers the ground he proposes to build on. This dark, soft soil is such, according to the gentlemen of the Farmers' Club, that it has been sold in New-York for Peruvian guano. It has, in fact, the character of turbary, being the growth of swampy meadow grass for hundreds of years, and might be profitably scraped from the surface for the benefit of those who may be in want of such an excellent manure.

The English Government seems now to distribute its minor titles, such as Baronetcy and Knighthood, principally among those who have conferred signal public services in civil life, or who have earned the gratitude of the people by lives of philanthropy. It would be hard to quarrel with this mode of conferring honors, if they are to be conferred at all. Moreover, it is interesting to recount that a number of those thus honored in recent years have been more or less connected with America and American enterprises. Without reckoning the titles bestowed on those who successfully laid the Atlantic Cable, we may mention the following as illustrations, viz.: Sir Samuel Cunard, who was thus rewarded for his services in connection with the mail contract; Sir Francis Crossley, of Halifax, and Sir David Baxter, of Dundee, who each gave his own town a public park; Sir William Brown, of Liverpool, and Sir Peter Coats, of Paisley, who each gave his townsmen a free public library and museum. They have all had the most intimate business relations with the United States, and no doubt largely augmented their fortunes thereby. The last-created Knight—Sir Peter Coats—is not the least worthy of the honor thus conferred. His "spool thread," which is a household word in America—as it is in England, too—has produced to himself and his brother a fortune, which they have during life been using most worthily for the benefit of their fellow-men.

The "Yankee" President, as he is called, of the Argentine Republic, who makes our Government his model in so many things, has got into trouble by interfering with "State rights" in the case of San Juan, where the Governor had made war upon the Legislature and locked them out,—or locked them in, which amounted to about the same. Don Domingo has restored the Legislature to its place; and hence a mighty outcry against "the central power"—the key-note of it being given by Ex-President Mitre, who is opposed to that plan of "reconstruction." We hope President Sarmiento will overcome this latest and most formidable of his difficulties.

Duxbury, the American terminus of the French cable, was originally the property of the Standishes, and was named after their family seat in Lancashire, Duxbury Hall. The connection is suggestive. Was not one Miles, of the family in question, of the opinion that "if one wants a thing well done, one must do it oneself"? Let our capitalists take the hint and apply it to ocean telegraphy.

The Sensible Parts of Two Professors.

From the Boston Traveller, July 27.

At the Dartmouth Alumni meeting, the other day, Rev. Thomas Adams, of the Class of 1814, told a funny little anecdote, and, being himself, a funny little man, told it very neatly.

It related to two of the old Professors, Adams and Shurtleff, very dissimilar but both most admirable men. Professor Adams was a very precise man, as became a Professor of Mathematics to be. Shurtleff was more free and easy, a nervous, excitable man, as full of wit as of sense, and remarkably quick at repartee.

It had become a sort of standing joke among the students that Professor Adams took more care of his feet than of his head, while Professor Shurtleff, of course, was quite the opposite, and cared more for his head than his feet. And it was said that if you called these men suddenly out doors, one would be sure first to pull on his boots and go out bareheaded, while the other would be quite as sure to clap on his hat and go out barefooted. Professor Adams heard of this college jest, and one day said to Shurtleff, "So it seems, brother Shurtleff, that in the judgment of the students, your head and my legs are respectively our weakest parts." "No," retorted Shurtleff, "but our most sensible parts you mean."

This reminded an old alumnus of a couple of little incidents in which both the venerable and excellent professors came off rather second best.

Professor Shurtleff at one time had the care of a monomaniac, by the name of Increase Kimball, a very shrewd, troublesome, but entirely harmless old man, who took snuff pretty freely, which Shurtleff occasionally took sparingly. On a certain Sunday, Increase called on the Professor to lay before him his great want of clothing, or something of the kind. The Professor was just going to church, and could not be bothered with the poor man just then; and so he told him he could not attend to his worldly affairs on Sunday. This did not satisfy Increase; but nevertheless he rose to go, and as he did so, took out his snuff-box for a pinch of comfort. Noticing the act the Professor reached his thumb and finger toward the box, saying: "I'll take a pinch, Increase." "No," rejoined Increase, "you don't do worldly business on Sunday," clapped his box into his pocket and was off.

On a certain public examination which Professor Adams was conducting, a Boston boy was a little bothered for an answer; when one of his friends behind reached forward to prompt him. The quick eye and ear of the Professor detected the action; and he immediately called out in his quick, incisive way—"No telling!" and the bothered boy as quickly retorted—"I know, Sir, but I can't tell," which immediately brought down the house, and the good old Professor with it.

Coal Discoveries in Indiana.

From the Indianapolis Journal, July 26.

The State Geologist, Professor E. T. Cox, has just returned home after quite an extended investigation in the Counties of Owen, Clay, Vigo and Parke. He found large deposits of coal and considerable iron ore in all these counties, and traced the belt of block coal from the southwestern portion of Owen County up into the extreme northern corner of Parke, while it is his belief—and some little surface investigation has supported the idea—that the block coal extends as far north as Fountain. Day by day the wonderful deposits of this peculiar species of coal in our State is being brought to light, and it is safe to affirm that what we now know of it is but the initial chapter of a rich volume.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CHINA.

The Cunard steamship *China*, which left Liverpool July 13 and Queenstown July 13, reached this port yesterday. Her advices are later by one day than those received by the *Ville de Paris*, and distributed in this City Wednesday.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Political Situation and Horizon—The Voyage of the Empress—The Troubles at St. Etienne—Fresh Horrors.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, July 16, 1869.

The Ministerial crisis still continues. It was expected that the *Journal Officiel* of this morning would contain the list of the new Cabinet, but it remains silent on the subject. The truth is that by refusing to accept frankly and unreservedly the programme of the *Tiers Parti* the Emperor has placed himself in a position of great embarrassment. Everyone sees that the system of personal government has arrived at its term, and that the Ministry, which will owe its existence to the unwillingness of NAPOLEON to formally recognise the fact, must necessarily be a transitory one. No statesman of any standing will, therefore, consent to enter a Cabinet in which they will be associated with some of the most obnoxious elements of the last Administration, and in which consequently they cannot hope to satisfy the just aspirations of the country.

The natural solution of the difficulty would be the selection of an entirely new Administration from the ranks of the *Tiers Parti*; but this would involve the adoption of a programme more liberal and definite than the Emperor is as yet prepared to assent to, and also the dissolution of the Chamber, a step to which he is firmly opposed, knowing that it would elicit from the constituencies such an overwhelming demonstration against his "reserves" that he would at once have to abandon them.

Whoever, therefore, may be the men called to complete the new Administration with M. FORCADE DE LA ROQUETTE at its head, you may rest assured that they will impart neither character nor strength to it. Selected merely as a compromise between the necessities of the hour and the interests of a system which has met its condemnation at the polls, they will represent neither the constitutional opposition nor the members of the old majority. It is evident that such a combination cannot possibly exist more than a few months.

This being so, it is asked by many, how can a man like the Emperor, who is certainly wanting neither in sagacity nor prudence, seek to conjure the crisis by an expedient which will only tend to aggravate the dangers of the situation and render more humiliating the submission to which he must ultimately be brought? The answer to this is that the Chief of the State is very much in the condition of Mr. Micawber and is anxiously looking for something to turn up. What that something is I need scarcely tell you. It is indicated in the completeness of his military preparations and in his retention of Marshal NIEL in the Ministry of War.

The *Patrie* gives some curious details regarding the proceedings at the Council of Ministers at which the message was agreed to, and at which all the Ministers and members of the Privy Council were present. It appears that after briefly reviewing the situation, M. ROUHER entreated the Emperor, who still manifested a good deal of indecision, to affix his signature to the message. His voice trembled with emotion as he said: "I cannot be suspected of partiality in favor of the measures which your Majesty is about to adopt, for it is not I who have inspired them, but I believe the time has arrived when they have become necessary." M. DE PERSIGNY took an opposite view, but M. ROUHER's prevailed. The Emperor, after a few observations, signed the document. This was about 10 o'clock. There was no question of persons during the meeting; it is naively added by the *Patrie* that "the Ministers retired with the consciousness of having acted the part of good citizens in supporting His Majesty's resolutions."

If we are to judge of Mr. ROUHER's real sentiments by the language of his organ, *Le Public*, the above statement should be accepted with reserve. It blames the manner in which the Emperor has proceeded, and finds his action neither wise, prudent nor practical. The Chamber was not consulted; a contradictory discussion was not waited for; the voice of the representatives of the country was not allowed to be heard. It would have been desirable for the Government to have taken this fresh step in accord with the nation, with that majority which had supported it in the elections, and "contradictorily" with its adversaries, with that minority which also belonged to the country. The events of the 12th and 13th of July occurred independently of the majority of the Right and the minority of the Left. In that fact consisted their unfortunate character. The message was an improvisation which left public opinion in an attitude of expectancy, and the prorogation was a fault that kept it in a state of disquietude. In conclusion, the *Public* complains that the message and change of Cabinet were accomplished by an act of personal power, instead of being the common work of the Parliament and the Crown. This language on the part of M. DREOLLE who is a member of the new Right, as well as a semi-official journalist, has attracted a good deal of attention.

The *Liberté*, which may be looked upon as the organ of the *Tiers Parti*, protests against the retention of M. FORCADE DE LA ROQUETTE in office, and denounces it as an inconsistency which must engender numerous difficulties. These difficulties, it says, will not be long in presenting themselves. Then, but too late, it will be recognized that the course was not adopted which it was advisable to take, and that another was pursued which should have been avoided. The merit of great resolutions was the simplification of everything; the peculiarity of small considerations when they prevailed was to produce a multitude of complications. The truth of this axiom, M. GIRARDIN says, is again about to be attested; but, as I have before observed, the object of the proceeding of which he complains has yet to be made clear to us, and it may turn out that from the Emperor's point of view it is not so "illogical" as the *Liberté* considers it to be.

I was premature in stating in my last that M. ROUHER had quitted Paris. He is still here, and had another interview with the Emperor, in which it is said His Majesty insisted upon his acceptance of the Presidency of the Senate. The sudden and unceremonious prorogation of the Corps Legislatif, contrary to the form of procedure laid down by the Constitution, was, it appears, due to M. SCHNEIDER, its President, and has raised quite a storm of indignation against that functionary. His conduct is compared unfavorably with that of Count WALEWSKI, his predecessor, whose course was always marked by impartiality, integrity and courtesy. His manner toward the Chamber is not merely autocratic, but he takes a prominent part in the discussions, and reprimands the speakers in a style which was never before witnessed in any parliamentary assembly. All this is now brought up against him by the organs of the different parties in the Chamber, and whenever it comes to exercise the privilege which the message accords to it, it is almost certain that he will be defeated in the ballot for President. He will be compensated for the mortification, however, by his promotion to the Senate, and other marks of confidence on the part of the Emperor, with whom he is a great favorite.

It is likely that there will be a revision of the determination not to call together the Corps Legislatif until the middle of October, as the deputies whose seats are contested, and a large proportion of whom are "Arcadians," have sent a remonstrance on the subject to the Emperor through one of the Vice-Presidents, M. DE MIRAL, and obtained a promise from His Majesty to that effect.

In the speculations regarding the new Administration the name of Prince NAPOLEON is being made to figure rather prominently by the journals, but beyond his efforts to induce M. EMILE OLLIVIER to accept a position in it, I do not believe there is any foundation for the statements which are afloat. The Prince is too clever not to see that a transitory character has been imparted to the incoming Administration by the declination of that gentleman, and those who act with him, and the fact of overtures having been made to M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS, whose nomination would be regarded as synonymous with a war policy, would in itself be sufficient to induce him to steer clear of any responsibility in connection with it.

The Deputies of the Left have come to the resolution of not quitting Paris so long as there is any uncertainty about the period which is to be fixed for the resumption of the sittings of the Corps Legislatif. Previous to the *séance* at which it was prorogued, a meeting was held, at which it was unanimously decided that M. JULES FAVRE should "protest against the proceedings of the Executive [illegible] of the legislative power, the same barely a month old of universal suffrage." After the Chamber was prorogued another meeting was held, at which the decision to which I have referred was adopted. M. THIERS was among the Deputies present.

VOYAGE OF THE EMPRESS.

Notwithstanding the denials which have been published by some of the journals here, the Empress is really making preparations for her visit to Constantinople, where she is expected on the 30th of September. The Sultan has given orders to have the handsomest of his palaces redecorated and refurnished for her. She will spend ten days in the Turkish capital, where splendid *fêtes* are to be given in her honor, and will reach Smyrna about the 10th of October. There she will also remain about ten days, enjoying the beautiful scenery in the neighborhood of that city. From the 20th of October to the 17th of November, when the inauguration of the Suez Canal is to take place, her itinerary is not as yet decided upon. It is said that DJEMIL PASHA, the Turkish Ambassador here, is to accompany Her Majesty throughout the voyage.

CENTENARY OF NAPOLEON I.

As a means of strengthening the failing attachment of the French people to the Imperial dynasty, without conceding more to the national demands than comports with his views, the Emperor has decided that the centenary of NAPOLEON I. shall be celebrated at Paris by *fêtes*, that are to eclipse everything of the kind that has ever before taken place in the capital. In order that there shall be no grumbling in regard to a waste of the public money, it is said that His Majesty has resolved to allocate the whole of the sum required to carry out the arrangements from his own civil list. I am afraid that this latter portion of the statement will not turn out to be correct, as His Majesty is, no doubt, of opinion that the French nation has a common interest with himself in all that relates to the glory of the Napoleon dynasty, though on that point I am sorry to say a good deal of skepticism prevails.

THE TROUBLES AT SAINT ETIENNE.

I see from the *Memorial de la Loire* that the disturbances which have brought such an unenviable notoriety on the above district, so far from being appeased, are assuming a most singular and alarming character. Bands of armed men are traversing the country in all directions, forcing their way into private houses and levying contributions of one kind or another. Numbers of individuals have moreover been personally maltreated, and at Ricamarie a detachment of dragoons was surrounded and had to draw their swords in order to clear a way through the crowd. The fault of all this lies with the Government and the companies, which have as yet adopted no steps to come to an amicable understanding with the miners. If this state of things continues much longer, it will become chronic and will inflict incalculable injury on the industry of the country.

FRESH HORRORS.

The Cour d'Assise of the Seine has had more capital charges before it this session than it has had to dispose of for many years past. On Tuesday it sentenced a man named DESSEVRES to twenty years' imprisonment and hard labor, for attempting to assassinate his wife, and it is now trying the case of PIERRE MOMBLE, the author of the assassinations at St. Denis. This monster, after having committed a long series of crimes, among which was incest with his own daughter, by whom he had a child, is now charged with the assassination of another concubine and her son, a boy only 11 years old. He committed the double murder while they were asleep, by splitting their skulls with a hatchet. He had been previously sentenced by the tribunals to no less than nine different terms of imprisonment. The trial is still proceeding.

On Saturday last at the Assises of the Somme, (Amiens,) a young man named JEAN BAPTISTE DUMAY was indicted for the murder of his father, and MARIE FRANCOISE DUMAY, the widow, was charged with aiding and abetting him. They were both convicted, but with extenuating circumstances, and the former was sentenced to ten, and the latter to two years' imprisonment.

THE IRISH CHURCH.

Deputation to the Prime Minister in Support of the Commons' Views of the Bill—Remarks of Mr. Gladstone.

On July 15 a numerous deputation of gentlemen, appointed at various public meetings held throughout the country, waited upon Mr. GLADSTONE. Mr. E. BAINES, M. P. for Leeds, introduced the deputation, and in so doing said they were not desirous to take up the time in speeches, but simply to present a large number of memorials from several of the principal towns in the Kingdom in support of the Irish Church bill as it left the House of Commons. The memorials emphatically protested against any endowment whatever of any of the religious bodies in Ireland, and prayed that the Government would not consent to any of the amendments in the bill by the House of Lords embodying the principle of reëndowment.

Mr. Bazley, M. P. for Manchester, Mr. D. M'Laren, M. P. for Edinburgh, Mr. Muntz, M. P. for Birmingham, Mr. Mundella, M. P. for Sheffield, Mr. Armitstead, M. P. for Dundee, Mr. P. Taylor, M. P. for Leicester, Mr. Candlish, M. P. for Sunderland, Mr. Simon, M. P. for Dewsbury, Mr. C. Reed, M. P. for Hackney, Mr. S. Morley, M. P. for Bristol, and Rev. C. H. Spurgeon then presented the memorials with which they were intrusted.

Mr. GLADSTONE replied as follows: We shall soon be engaged elsewhere in this matter, and our time is therefore short. Whatever might be the length of time, however, a very few words at present would be all that was required. During the last three anxious weeks, although we have been interested observers of what has been passing, we have endeavored to keep ourselves quiet as a Government, and we have endeavored, very respectfully, to keep others quiet also, and that not in the least degree from doubt, fear or hesitation, but from the absence of doubt, fear or hesitation. We know that the happy Constitution of this country has provided means by which the judgment of the nation shall be legally and formally expressed, and when the judgment of the nation has been expressed in that manner after a distinct and intelligible appeal, it assumes a force and authority—a moral as well as a legal authority—that cannot be withstood. Having that great power at our backs—having a commission which I hope we understand ourselves, and which we know is well understood by the country—there is no reason why we should feel any excitement or any apprehension. We have therefore been, and are still, desirous that this business, great as it is, shall be transacted in a most common and business-like manner. We have endeavored to be faithful to our task, but we claim no merit for that. We should have been culpable in the highest degree if we had been otherwise, because the great principles on which we were proceeding were well understood; and as to the details, we knew we might implicitly trust to the indulgence of the country. When we began this great undertaking we stated that in our judgment it was necessary the Church of Ireland should cease to exist as an establishment. When the House of Commons used these words it did not recognize the fanciful distinction lately set up between disestablishment and disendowment. Its meaning was that the Church in Ireland should be absolutely disestablished and generally disendowed. There were churches as well as private endowments, which it would necessarily be difficult to deal with with vigorous hands, but it was very clearly understood that nothing which could fairly be called reëndowment should receive sanction, and certainly nothing like what was called concurrent endowment was contemplated. These were the four pillars on which the measure rested. These pillars we do not intend, as a Government, or as a party, to shake, and I don't believe it is the intention of the people of England that they shall be shaken. As to reaction, I look upon it as an old wives' fable. I think the only reaction has been a reactionary movement in the public mind as to promiscuous endowment, and in regard to that great principle and cardinal part of the subject we are the representatives, not only of the Liberal Party, but of the great political parties of the State, whatever they may be. Of course, we shall show all the deference we possibly can to the House of Lords, but we shall, nevertheless, continue to act upon the principle that wherever fair doubts can be raised, consideration should be given to such doubts. But as to the principle of the bill and its main proportions, the bill will be preserved entire and unchanged.

The deputation then retired.

Text of the Lords' Protest Against the Third Reading.

The following protest has been entered against the third reading of the Irish Church bill:

Dissentient—1. Because this bill, for the first time since the foundation of the British Monarchy, introduces, so far as Ireland is concerned, the principle, unrecognized in any other country in Europe, of an entire severance of the State from the support of any and every form of religious worship.

2. Because the adoption of this principle with regard to Ireland cannot but give great encouragement to the designs of those who desire its extension to every part of the United Kingdom.

3. Because it is a violent stretch of the power of Parliament to resume a grant made by itself in perpetuity; still more to confiscate property held by long prescription, and by a title independent of Parliament.

4. Because if this principle be well founded as regards private property, it is still more so with regard to that which has been solemnly set apart for the purposes of religion and the service of Almighty God.

5. Because the legislation attempted in this bill tends to shake confidence in all property, and especially in that which rests upon a Parliamentary title heretofore considered as the most unassailable of all.

6. Because it is impossible to place a Church, disestablished and disendowed, and bound together only by a tie of a voluntary association, on a footing of equality with the perfect organization of the Church of Rome, whereby, especially in Ireland, the laity are made completely subservient to the priesthood, the priests to the bishops, and the bishops themselves are subject to the uncontrolled authority of a foreign potentate.

7. Because this bill will be felt as a grievous injustice by the Protestants of Ireland, who, through their Irish Parliament, surrendered their political independence by a treaty, the fundamental condition of which was the greater security of the Protestant Establishment.

8. Because while this measure will tend to alienate those who have hitherto been the firmest supporters of the British throne and British connection, so far from conciliating, much less satisfying, it will only stimulate to fresh demands that large portion of the Roman Catholic population of Ireland which looks forward to ulterior and very different objects, and, above all, to ultimate emancipation from the control of the British Legislature.

Derby, Harrowby, Marlborough, for 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7 and 8 reasons; Malmesbury, Chelmsford, De Ros, Grinstead, Walsingham, Forester, Denman, Clancarty, G. A. Lichfield, Brodrick, Stewart of Garlies, Clarina, Kellie, Lauderdale, Dartmouth, Hawarden, Bantry, Abercorn, Melville, Amherst, Sondes, Ellenborough, Redesdale, Clements, Bandon, Charles B. Tuam, Saltoun, Hartismere, Manchester, Mansfield, Cairns, for 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7 and 8 reasons; Kilmaine, Colchester, Tredegar, O'Neill, Brooke and Warwick, Wynford, Graham, Digby, Silchester, Colville of Cul Ross, Exeter, Abergavenny, Strathallan.

JOHN BRIGHT.

Mr. Bright's Election to Membership of the Athenæum Club—Significance of the Election.

From the Daily News, July 17.

The spontaneous complimentary election of Mr. BRIGHT, by a unanimous vote of the Committee of the Athenæum Club, is one of those pleasant instances of good feeling and good fellowship which soften the asperities of public life in this country, and preserve the comity of social relations unimpaired, if not in some sort enhanced, by the fierce contentions of the most energetic and combative political society in the modern world. In some foreign countries private friendship and personal esteem are inseparable from community of public and political action, and never survive it. Where frequent revolutions have divided parties into proscribers and proscribed, this intolerance is perhaps not so surprising as regretable. But it is a misfortune for all, nevertheless. If it adds anything to the dignity and austerity of public duty, it robs political life of its consolation and its charm.

Happily, in England, public men of all parties have learnt to tread a common ground, and to breathe a neutral air, in serving and loving one and the same country, each according to his conscience and convictions. The moment they step out of the arena, combatants no longer, but compatriots only, they leave their differences at the door of Parliament or of the public meeting. It is a comfort, in the midst of a political crisis, to hear of the Committee which unanimously elected Mr. BRIGHT having been presided over by one of the most learned and accomplished of Conservative Peers. These extraordinary elections to the Athenæum cannot, of course, be compared with the choice of the Forty of the French Academy. That illustrious literary body has, ever since its origin, admitted a considerable sprinkling of members who were only men of letters by courtesy, and whose distinction, if they had any, was gained by other weapons than the pen. But it has always, and most wisely, refused to limit distinction in literature to the works of the pen; the pulpit and the tribune (that modern French rostrum) have added their marvels of religious and political oratory to the classic masterpieces of the poet, the historian, the humorist and the biographer. Were the Athenæum in any sense an academical institution, a more distinctive literary society than it pretends to be, Mr. BRIGHT's two volumes of Parliamentary speeches would amply recommend him to its suffrages. As it is he has, no doubt, been elected simply as one of the most remarkable men of his time and country, and, according to general report, one of the most "clubbable" of Cabinet Ministers. To be a clubbable man is not, as we were saying the other day, necessarily to be possessed of all the social virtues. But it is not inconsistent with them; and it is at least an indispensable virtue in an eminent member of a club, and one not invariably associated with the qualities which make a statesman.

ENGLISH HARVESTS.

Prospects in Worcester, Hereford and Gloucester.

From the London Times, July 17.

There has just been completed this week one of the finest hay harvests that have been gathered for a great number of years in the agricultural counties of Worcester, Hereford and Gloucester. The rains in the early part of the Summer excited a luxuriant growth in the grass, and during the last three weeks there has been almost uninterrupted sunshine. The crop is generally very heavy, and, owing to the favorable weather, it has been got in in excellent condition. Only in two or three isolated positions is any grass now uncut, and farmers are beginning to think of the corn crops. These are generally good, and the recent hot weather has much improved their appearance. The cold and wet a month ago had a damaging effect for the time on the wheat crop, which made no progress, but the blossoming time just over has been a very favorable one. Wheat is now just filling, and a slight change of color is visible in the landscape. In some situations the corn is thin, but on strong clay lands, well farmed, the wheat promises an abundant yield. Winter beans are very thick on the ground, and generally well podded, but some farmers complain of want of pod. Spring beans are free from blight. Peas are now being harvested in the Vale of Evesham. Oats are not much grown in Worcestershire, but on the Cotswold Hills in Gloucestershire, and in Herefordshire, the promise is good. Barley is a promising crop. Mangolds are now doing well; the hot weather suits them, but swedes would be benefited by a few July showers. Hops are much blighted; the cold weather in June was greatly against them, but if anything can restore them and give a chance of a crop it is the present hot sunny time. Apples and pears are a good average crop, and plums in the Vale of Evesham are abundant. Potatoes good and free from disease at present.

THE TEMPORAL POWER.

Concerning the Ecumenical Council—The Pope—France and Rome—Relations With Austria—The Papal Troops—The Anti-Council.

Rome (July 9) Correspondence Pall Mall Gazette.

The *Osservatore Romano* of to-day publishes a *communiqué* in reference to an article in the *Civiltà Cattolica*, describing the structure erected in St. Peter's for the Ecumenical Council. The *communiqué*, which is written by the Pope himself, states that the silence of the article in question as to places reserved for the representatives of foreign Powers, does not indicate that such representatives are not to be admitted. In fact, the *Civiltà Cattolica* has simply described the works from the plans of Count VESPIGNANI, the architect, and the article shows no acquaintance with the intention of the authorities.

The Pope has lately shown a great inclination to journalism, being charmed with the sensation excited by his *communiqué* respecting Father HYACINTHE. The Holy Father continues in excellent health, but appears anxious, and yesterday told the prelates of his Court that he needed to pray fervently, for grave dangers threatened the Holy See. As to Father HYACINTHE, his cause has been taken up by CESAR CANTU, the Italian historian, who, adopting all his sentiments, has sent a flaming article on the subject to the *Osservatore Cattolico* of Milan, the paper which attacked Father HYACINTHE. It is believed the Carmelite preacher will be required by the General of his order to retract his speech at the Peace Congress.

The protest delivered by the Pope against the King and Government of Italy on St. Peter's Day differed from that pronounced in former years, adding, in reference to the Government, these words: "*Quod si attamen non cessit* (if this Government restores not with good grace the provinces taken from the Pope) *perdet Deus eos qui nos perdere festinant.*" An immense number of Italians were present, the festival of St. Peter having this year attracted crowds from every part of Italy. Among the [illegible] were Count CANTELLO, ex-Minister, the Secretary, Signor GRANDI, and Signor BARBOLANI, one of the directors of the national debt. Count CASTELLI is said to be here to try his hand at the old project, the negotiation of a *modus vivendi*.

On the 5th inst., two years after date, Cardinal ANTONELLI published the literary convention concluded between the Pontifical Government and that of France on July 14, 1867. The object of this tardy publication is to show that the two Governments are on the most friendly footing. Certainly a week ago the relations between them had sensibly improved. The Vatican again received "assurances," more precise and more positive than ever, and the Court entertained no doubt that France would guard the doors of the Council. The French Government also required, preliminary to evacuation, the tender of serious guarantees by Italy for her payments to the Pontifical debt. But the Vatican has lost its confidence during the last two days, and is again agitated by rumors. It is stated, I know not how truly, that the basis of a new September Convention was signed by France and Italy on the 5th inst., but left open the point of the garrison of Rome, which M. CONTI requires shall be international, Rome being declared a free city. To this proposal Count MENABREA objects, insisting that the garrison shall be exclusively Italian, at least for some time.

Cardinal RAUSCHER, Archbishop of Vienna, has arrived here, with the design of preventing a complete rupture with Austria, and, if possible, arranging a revision of the Concordat. Count DE TRAUTTMANSDORFF has been recalled, and will instantly leave Rome. The Countess has already gone. The Holy See is threatened with trouble from every part of Germany, and there is now a design of sending Cardinal BERARDI there instead of to France, in the hope that his adroit hand will smooth down difficulties, and that he will reconcile the German Catholics to the project of the Council. There appears to be less expectation of a good understanding with Spain, as Monsignor FRANCHI has left Madrid, and is now staying at a watering-place in the south of France. Whether the Spanish Government will recall Señor XIMENEZ is uncertain, as that diplomatist has never been recognised here, and may be allowed to remain in his present position. Through the intervention of the Archbishop of Posen the Prussian Government has accepted the revision of the Concordat of 1821; but the Court of Rome will take no further step till it obtains the recall of Baron D'ARNIM.

The native troops of the Pope are growing more and more discontented. The officers are as dissatisfied as the men, and complain that they obtain no promotions, some of the Captains having been in the same grade for upward of fifteen years, while younger officers of the foreign corps are promoted over their heads. They lately presented a statement of their grievances to the authorities, through Colonel ARRANBY, but it was refused consideration, and they have now no hope of redress.

I informed you of the unexpected arrival from Naples of Cardinal RIARIO-SFORZA. He comes to take advice as to his attitude toward the Anti-Council, proposed by the Deputy RICCIARDI; at first there was no wish here to attach importance to that movement, but information has been received that the Anti-Council will be attended by a number of authors and savants from England, and the Holy See now recommends the Cardinal to publish a mandate, commanding his flock to hold aloof from it under pain of excommunication. Still, the movement inspires no uneasiness at the Vatican, and the Pope will not interfere personally unless it extends its proportions.

GERMANY.

Health of the King—The Anniversary of Sadowa—Movements of Bismarck.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, July 17.

Among other gossip from Berlin, we hear that the King of Prussia, who has just gone to Ems, was strongly advised by his medical advisers to try Carlsbad this year. The King, however, objected to try a visit to any place situated in Austria. The third anniversary of the victory of Sadowa occurred a few days ago, but the King of Prussia prohibited every public celebration, so as to avoid giving offence to any of the armies defeated in 1866. Many changes have taken place in Germany as a result of that victory, and others are still in progress, but the first act of that important transformation appears drawing to a close, a design being attributed to Count BISMARCK to divest himself of the duties of Prussian Premier, and to retain solely the Chancellorship of the North German Confederation. On several previous occasions the Count had taken refuge on his paternal estate in Pomerania from the intruding visits of foreign diplomatists, and from the pressure of too multifarious occupations. The state of his health may, no doubt, have required relaxation, but this time his departure for Varzin has acquired an unusual amount of importance from the intention which is attributed to him of leaving the eight Prussian Ministers to draw up their bills and produce them in the Prussian Chambers without his guidance or powerful support. There may be some truth in this rumor. Count BISMARCK said in Parliament a few months ago it was no easy matter to grind well with these eight millstones. Count BISMARCK's two sons, whose recent excursion to England caused a report that they were about to enter the University of Oxford, are going into the army. One joins a cavalry regiment at Bonn, the other a cavalry regiment at Hanover.

POLAND.

Reinterment of the Remains of King Casimir.

Cracow (July 9) Correspondent Pall Mall Gazette.

A correspondent at Cracow, writing on the 9th inst., says: "The remains of the Polish King CASIMIR the Great, which were accidentally discovered here the other day during the performance of some repairs to his tomb, were reinterred with great solemnity on the 7th inst. The whole city went into mourning for the occasion, and was crowded with visitors from all parts of Poland. Among the distinguished Poles who took part in the ceremony were Prince LEON SAPIEHA, Count ANDREW ZAMOYSKI, Count ADAM POTOCKI, Prince LUBOMIRSKI, the Polish Deputies in the Parliaments of Vienna and Berlin, and several artists and literary men. The peasants and Jews also assembled in great numbers to do homage to the Polish hero, who was their most powerful champion. When the skull, which gives evidence of great intellectual development, was taken out of the box where it had been placed, the peasants who were present begged permission to touch it as a sacred relic. The bones are unusually large and well formed, and show that the King must have been more than six feet high. They were placed, together with the sceptre and other ornaments, in a copper coffin with the following inscription: 'Casimiri Magni Ossa, Insignia Regia, Ornatusque Reliquiæ, in reficiendo hoc Sepulcro feliciter inventa, pie conlecta, A. D. MDCCCLXIX., Nonis Julii hac Arce condita, jacent. R.I.P.' The coffin was then carried in procession to the cathedral by Prince SAPIEHA and representatives of all classes of Polish society, and a grand funeral service was performed in the chapel of the Vasa dynasty, where the coffin was finally deposited. Notwithstanding the immense crowd and the total absence of the Police, the greatest order prevailed during the whole of the proceedings. No political speeches were delivered, nor was any political feeling manifested in other ways, though this assemblage of nobles and peasants in their characteristic Polish costumes, Jews, mountaineers from the Carpathians, Ruthenians from Eastern Galicia, and Mazovians from Posen, to do honor to the memory of a Polish King, showed far more strikingly than any merely political demonstration could do the strength of the patriotism which still binds together the Poles in all parts of their partitioned country."

CRETE.

Condition of the Christian Residents.

In the House of Commons, on July 16, Mr. Sergeant DOWSE asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether any steps were at present being taken by the Turkish Government to secure to the Christians in Crete those civil and religious rights, the enjoyment of which had been so frequently promised by the Turkish Government to its Christian subjects since the Crimean war.

Mr. OTWAY replied that the Porte had taken steps to secure those rights to the Christians of Crete by the introduction into the island since the termination of the insurrection of the Vilayet system of administration. Under that system a General Assembly was elected, whose duty it was to apportion between the Governments into which the island was divided the amount of direct taxes to be raised; to regulate the collection of indirect taxes, to control the general revenue and expenditure, and to discuss measures of administration. The first session of that body had just been held. Her Majesty's Consul reported that the elections had been conducted with perfect order and fairness, not a single complaint of interference on the part of the authorities having been made; but that it would only be by experience that any correct opinion as to the working of that system of administration could be formed. Local councils, with functions of a corresponding character, were elected for each of the Governments into which the island was divided. The composition of the General Assembly and of the local councils was as follows: Delegates in equal numbers, Christians and Mussulmans were elected by the inhabitants professing the two religions in mixed districts; and Christians alone were elected in districts only inhabited by Christians. All measures of a repressive nature adopted during the insurrection seemed to have been withdrawn; the refugees had continued to return in large numbers; a general disarmament had been quietly effected, and the Porte had granted the same sum that was formerly given toward the maintenance of Christian schools. A general measure of education would probably be adopted as soon as duly-qualified teachers could be obtained.

The Crops of Wisconsin.

From the Milwaukee Sentinel, July 26.

Our latest State exchanges give highly encouraging accounts of the crops. The small grains all promise well—generally above the average, and fruit was never better. [illegible] will be late in ripening; but there is no doubt it will turn out as good as usual, if not better. On low ground the case is different. There the corn is almost a total failure, owing to the drenching and frequent rains. Farmers are now making arrangements for harvesting; and as haying and harvesting have in many localities been thrown together by the recent wet weather, hands are in great demand, and high wages are offered.

THE ANTI-RENT WAR.

Later Particulars of the Greenbush Riot—Condition of the Wounded—Mr. Whitbeck's Statement.

From the Troy Times, July 28.

The bloody affray between the anti-renters at the house of WM. WHITBECK, in Greenbush, and a posse under command of Deputy Sheriff GRIGGS, of Sandlake, on Monday night, is still the subject of much excitement in this city and surrounding country. Yesterday District-Attorney BANKER visited the neighborhood of the disturbance, with a view to inquiring into the facts of the occurrence, and conversed with some of the men who were either participants in the struggle or spectators of the scene. Generally speaking, they were quite ignorant in regard to the particulars of the affair. Upon returning to the city he met Colonel CHURCH, of Albany, the owner of the Van Rensselaer estate, and the latter went before Justice DONOHUE and swore out warrants for the arrest of such of the anti-renters as were known to have been engaged in the affray, including WILLIAM WHITBECK, his two sons, JOHN and BENJAMIN, his hired man, BENJAMIN G. DENNISON, his father-in-law and a hired man of the latter, ZADOCK BASS, WHITBECK's son-in-law, and three others to be identified. Sheriff FONDA was then absent from the city, and no one knew his whereabouts, or if any person did know of them, he kept the secret well locked up in his bosom. The question arose who should serve the warrants and arrest the alleged rioters—the Sheriff's officers or the Capital Police; and in the absence of the Sheriff the matter was held in abeyance until this morning, when the District-Attorney handed the warrants over to Superintendent LANDON, of the Police. Mr. LANDON detailed Sergeants GUY and KIRKE to visit Greenbush and arrest the parties. If any resistance was offered, they were to return, and a posse would be sent out strong enough to bring the rioters in. The officers went down during the forenoon, but nothing has been heard from them since their departure.

CONDITION OF THE WOUNDED.

Deputy Sheriff GRIGGS was removed from the scene of hostilities yesterday afternoon to his home in Sandlake. Although terribly wounded, with six pistol balls in his person, he seemed to revive upon the journey, and his pulse and strength improved by the ride. He could not speak, but upon reaching his home recognized his family and some other persons who called to see him. His life was saved by an account book or diary in his side coat-pocket over his heart—one ball penetrating the book passed directly through it, but having spent its force did not enter his body. Three of the shots fired at GRIGGS entered his back; two passed through one of his arms, and another struck him in the mouth, severing the palate, and passing upward lodged in the forehead. He was also struck upon the head with a club—the blow, it is said, being the most dangerous wound he received in the encounter. There is about one chance in twenty for his recovery. Deputy-Sheriff LEONARD WHITBECK, of Albany, was more comfortable last evening, but is not out of danger. It will be impossible to tell for a day or two yet whether or not his wounds are likely to terminate fatally. All of the others are doing well.

THE ANTI-RENT VERSION.

The accounts of the affair given by Mr. WHITBECK and friends differ from those given by the Sheriff's party. Mr. WHITBECK does not live on the farm in dispute, but had rented it to HENRY CRANE, who is now the tenant. The amount claimed to be due to Colonel CHURCH is said to be comparatively small, and the matter was before the Courts. A writ was obtained by CHURCH, and on Tuesday last Deputy Sheriff GRIGGS served the process and placed the property into the hands of CHURCH. No resistance was made. Colonel CHURCH placed three men in charge to hold the property. Colonel CHURCH then made Mr. CRANE his tenant, stating that if he did not consent to be such he would be ejected. On Saturday Mr. WHITBECK with four or five men, went to the farm for the purpose of getting in some hay. They found one of Colonel CHURCH's agents there, and some of the party told him that he was not wanted. The man became alarmed and left. This left Mr. WHITBECK in possession of the place. Monday morning Deputy Sheriff GRIGGS, accompanied by one man, visited the place and had an interview with Mr. WHITBECK. They had a friendly conversation, during which Mr. WHITBECK offered GRIGGS the small balance due to CHURCH, which was refused. Mr. WHITBECK then told GRIGGS that he should not give up possession of the farm, as it was his property—that he should defend it. Deputy Sheriff GRIGGS then went to Albany and obtained a posse of about twenty persons, as stated yesterday. On the arrival of the posse at Mr. WHITBECK's place in the afternoon, there were only eight or nine men present on the side of the Anti-Renters, including Mr. WHITBECK, his two sons, Mr. CRANE and old Mr. DENNISON. Deputy Sheriff GRIGGS then demanded possession, and Mr. WHITBECK again offered to pay the balance due. He stated that they had no authority to dispossess him, and that resistance would be made. GRIGGS insisted on taking possession, and the fight ensued. Mr. WHITBECK and friends claim that the first shot was fired by Deputy Sheriff LEONARD WHITBECK. They say that only five persons were armed on the side of the anti-renters, and only six were engaged in the fight. Old Mr. DENNISON and Mr. CRANE were merely spectators. Mr. CRANE, in rendering assistance to one of the injured, was wounded in the arm and also in one shoulder with an ax. The firing was very brisk while it lasted.

The Albany *Express* says that spectators from Greenbush, who followed the posse out to see the result, state that it was a regular Bull Run affair—that the posse came toward Greenbush like a flock of frightened sheep. The majority of the party stated that they did not anticipate any resistance, and went on the trip expecting to have a "jolly time" on the farm. The result of the affair was that Mr. WHITBECK was left in the possession of the farm.

The anti-renters ask why the Deputy Sheriff of Rensselaer County went over to Albany and got such a crowd to take possession of the place, when there are officers to perform such duties in Rensselaer County. They claim that the whole affair on the part of Colonel CHURCH's party was an outrage, as on Monday they had no legal authority for the action whatever—that it was necessary for them to procure another execution or warrant before proceeding further in the case.

COLONEL CHURCH'S STATEMENT.

On the other hand the counsel for Colonel CHURCH claim that Deputy Sheriff GRIGGS had full authority—that the writ served last week had not been returned to the Clerk of the Court, and was still in GRIGGS' possession on Monday, when the resistance was made. The writ could not be found on GRIGGS' person yesterday, and it is claimed that it was taken from him by the anti-renters after he was shot down. The character of the writ, however, can be proven by abundant testimony. Colonel CHURCH himself intended to have gone with the party from Albany, but was prevented by an engagement with Commodore VANDERBILT and other gentlemen. As soon as he could leave, however, he prepared to follow his agents, and was actually on his way to WHITBECK's when he met the party returning, bearing their wounded. Colonel CHURCH says he has repeatedly urged WHITBECK to pay the amount of the rent, which was only about $100, but the latter had always declared he would never pay it. The value of the farm is from $12,000 to $15,000.

PERSONAL.

The death of Lady DUFF GORDON was announced in London on July 17. Her Ladyship, who wielded an easy and agreeable pen, was one of the best known writers on Egyptian life and scenery. Lady DUFF GORDON had long been consumptive, and, as the atmosphere of the Nile proved conducive to her health, she took up her abode near the First Cataract. The Prince and Princess of WALES recently visited her kiosk.

Intelligence was brought on July 14 to the Pope of the death of his brother, Count GABRIEL MASTAI FERRETTI, who has succumbed at Sinigaglia from the effects of a fall. The Count, who was in his 90th year, was the head of the family. The Pope was much affected.

Professor AIKEN, of Princeton College, has been elected President of Union College, at Schenectady, N. Y.

Hon. EDWARD MCPHERSON, Clerk of the House of Representatives, United States Congress, and nephew were among the passengers on the steamship *Leipsic*, from Baltimore, for Southampton and Bremen, yesterday afternoon. General MCPHERSON was escorted down the bay by several Government officials, on a tug.

Judge CHASE is at Narragansett Pier, Rhode Island. He will soon return to Washington, and afterward go to Parkersburg, West Virginia, where he will preside at the Circuit Court. While in New-Hampshire he visited Hon. WM. EVARTS at Windsor, and passed a few days in Cornish, his birthplace.

A Boston paper says that Mr. GILMORE will be the recipient of over $40,000 from the Peace Jubilee Association.

Hon. HORACE GREELEY and General ROBT. E. LEE were in Alexandria Sunday.

The Hartford *Courant* of yesterday morning says: "Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY, who has been upon a sick bed for several days, was much worse yesterday. He failed gradually during the latter part of the day, and at a late hour last night was sinking slowly. It was thought that he could not survive till this morning. Though so very low, he retained the full possession of his faculties, and realized fully the near approach of death."

The Norwich *Bulletin* understands that Hon. LAFAYETTE S. FOSTER has received an offer of the Kent Professorship at the Yale Law School, which was vacated by the death of Ex-Governor DUTTON.

The Methodist Bishop, JOHN EARLY, of Virginia, is dangerously ill at his home in Lynchburg.

Hon. ALBERT LANGE, who recently died in Terre Haute, Ind., as has been announced, was United States Consul at Amsterdam under President FILLMORE. He was Auditor of Indiana during Governor MORTON's first term, and was Mayor of Terre Haute for several years. He has filled other important official positions.

Ex-Senator JAS. M. MASON, of Virginia, has gone to reside on Seminary Hill, near Alexandria, Va.

Baron Lederer and Count Esterhazy, of the Austrian Legation, are at the Clarendon Hotel. Hon. J. G. Blaine, of Maine; Hon. Oakes Ames, of North Easton; Hon. W. G. Read, of Albany, and Hon. B. Payne, of Washington, are at the Astor House. Judge J. H. Goss, of Florida, and Hon. Thomas Allen, of St. Louis, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Professor H. Von Schlagintweit, of Germany, and Hon. W. H. P. Carrington, of England, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Hon. W. J. Myers, of Hartford, and General Moore, of the United States Army, are at the Coleman House.

The "Degradation of Woman."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The NEW-YORK TIMES of several days and other journals of this City contain articles on AMANDA CRAIG's modest suit for damages for breach of promise, while the reports of Women's Rights meetings tell us much of the often repeated "Degradation of Woman." There is, no doubt, a great deal of degradation of woman in the world, especially self-degradation, and, perhaps, there is no greater self-degradation of woman than these shameless, loathsome suits for "damages for blighted affections." No law, except the English and American law, knows of such suits. A modern English Judge has said that these suits are well founded. A girl who, under a promise of marriage, loses other opportunities of a fair settlement, is entitled to damages for the loss of time. Is this the vaunted chivalry, romance, civilization of our "advanced age?" The twelve men who awarded $100,000 to the lady with the loving name must have considered her affections worth a great deal, even after she had shown, by suing Mr. SPRAGUE, of what dimensions they must be. It is high time that, by law or State Constitutions, this legal coarseness and Anglican barbarity were totally abolished.

Equally self-degrading are those suits for damages for seduction, which are instituted by the seduced. The woman degrades herself in these cases to a simply passive being, as if she had no self-government, in the sense in which the old theologians—BAXTER and those great writers—took their own translation of autonomy.

Nor do the men degrade woman less by the almost entire impunity they accord to the worst criminals among women. No female poisoner, however fiendish, but is pardoned, because it is so hard to execute a weak woman! As though a penal trial and penal punishment were a trial of strength! The impunity extended to woman deprives her of moral responsibility and degrades her in this point, even more than the former slave was, for slavery, full of contradictions as it was, exhibited also this glaring inconsistency: that, while it declared the negro a thing to be sold and bought, it nevertheless ascribed moral responsibility to him, and made him liable to penal trials, such as they were, and sure to suffer the penalties awarded him.

History, from the most distant times, and the daily occurrences around us, show that woman can be quite as criminal, quite as fiendish, quite as bent on iniquity, as man, and all the sickly stuff about the poor, weak creature, when she has committed a crime, is simple degradation of her, when those very men who would pardon every female convict declare her infinitely superior to man in point of morality. Let us be done with this hypocrisy; let us honor woman as our equal, wholly and fully, in morality, in religion, in responsibility and in immortality; let us truly honor her, and in order to do this, among other things, let us abolish civil suits asking for damages for breach of promise, and punish the female criminals. It ought to be claimed as a right by the women themselves to be held responsible.

E. L.

The Last Outward Voyage of the Russia—The Quickest Trip on Record.

The Cunard steamship *Russia*, on her last outward trip from New-York to Liverpool, is claimed to have made the fastest time on record. The following is an abstract of her log:

July 7—Wind southerly; received mails at 1:30 P. M.; 2:45 left the dock; 3:15 received supplementary mail off Castle Garden, and at 3:24 proceeded full speed.

July 8—Wind southwesterly; moderate breeze and fair; distance, 290 knots.

July 9—Wind southwesterly; light breeze and fair; distance, 336.

July 10—Southwesterly; moderate breeze and hazy; distance, 352.

July 11—Southwesterly; moderately fresh breeze and hazy; distance, 360.

July 12—South, southwest; strong breeze and hazy; distance, 375.

July 13—Southwesterly; fresh breeze and hazy; distance, 342.

July 14—Southwest; moderate breeze and clear; distance, 342.

July 15—Northerly; light breeze and clear; at 6:14 arrived at Queenstown; at 9:30 proceeded; distance, 222.

July 16—Northerly; 1:45 P. M., Bell Buoy; distance, 233.

July 17—Calm; 2:19 P. M., arrived at the Rock Light; distance, 30.

Her time, therefore, was about eight days, four hours and forty-five minutes, allowing that she got fairly under way at 3:30 and arrived at 8:15. In this trip she beat the *Scotia*, who had made the fastest time on record, either way, by two hours and a half, that steamer having made the run in eight days, seven hours and fifteen minutes.

The following resolutions were signed by all the passengers:

Resolved, That we desire to record, and by this resolution to express, our thanks to Captain LOTT, and to the officers, engineers and crew of the steamship *Russia*, for the comfort and safety which have attended our voyage, and which is now remarkable as the shortest ever made between America and Europe—a result due in a large degree, under Providence, to their skill and seamanship.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the Liverpool and New-York newspapers.

A handsome testimonial was presented to Captain LOTT by the passengers on his arrival at Liverpool.

False Reports About the Cuban Junta.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 26, 1869.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Central Republican Junta of Cuba and Puerto Rico, begs to state that all the reports published in the New-York *Tribune* and *Evening Post*, and other newspapers, about dissensions among its members, change in its Presidency and appointment of Mr. J. M. MACIAS, are utterly false. The office of the Junta continues at No. 71 Broadway, as heretofore.

J. S. BASORA, Secretary.

A Peck of Cockroaches

Can be killed by a single flask of Lyon's Insect Powder. Nothing else kills insects. This is their natural enemy. See that you get the genuine. It has E. LYON's signature on the package. All others are frauds. Depot, No. 21 Park-row, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Mosquito Bites.

A never-failing antidote for the poison of mosquitos, flies and other insects has been found in BURNETT's KALLISTON, for sale by all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

T. B. BYNNER & Co., 189 Broadway, New-York, watches and jewelry at wholesale.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all the interesting news of the week, together with fresh editorial comments.

Among other features of interest are presented the following:

GENERAL TOPICS.—An Interview with Brigham Young—The College Regatta—The French Cable—Camp Meetings—The Chaney Trial—Broad-Down Ministers—Obituary of John A. Roebling.

AGRICULTURAL.—Apple Worms—The Poultry Yard—Dress and Drink of Farmers—Small Fruits—How to Stack Hay—The Working Farmer—Agricultural Brevities—The Fruit-Grower's Club—The Farmer's Club—The Fall of Rain—The Harvest in Montana—The Wheat Crop in California.

LOCAL MATTERS.—The Fenian Fund—The Yellow Fever at Quarantine—A Projected Ship Canal—Liberation of the Captured Filibusters—A Stave Deed—Removal of Obstructions at Hell Gate—Hempstead Plains—Koopmanschap and the Coolies.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.—The Virginia Election—Riot in South Carolina—New-York State Politics—Affairs in Maine.

SCIENTIFIC COLUMN.—Full List of Patents Recently Granted at Home and Abroad.

FOREIGN NEWS.—Affairs in England and France—Carlist Riots in Spain.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.—The Republican Party and the New-York Legislature—[illegible]—Condition of the South—The Republican Party in the City and State—The Right Spirit.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country for TWO DOLLARS a year. Five copies, $9; ten copies, $15. Payments invariably in advance.

Be Sure and Call For
"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"
Having the *fac-simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Piles—Itching Piles
Positively cured; also, Blind and Bleeding Piles, Fistula, Salt Rheum, and all diseases of the Skin, by the use of BOSSMAN'S CURE. BOSSMAN & McKINSTRY, Hudson, N. Y., Proprietors. Sold by all druggists. Wholesale by J. F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place, New-York.

Tin Plates, Damaged
By late fire at Hunter's Point, East River, for sale and can be seen on the premises. For information by mail address Post-Office Box No. 3,867, New-York.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., N. Y.

Are you Going to the Country? If so, don't neglect your teeth. Get a box of DR. LYON'S TOOTH TABLETS, as neat and portable. No scattering or wasting. Try them. Sold by druggists. Depot, 21 Dey-st., New-York.

Save Money in buying Chromos by going up-stairs. E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO., No. 591 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Stereoscopes, Views, Albums, Frames.

Vermont Spring Water.—Fresh from the spring. Depot at SCHIEFFELIN'S, 170 William-st.

MARRIED.

CARPENTER—FREELAND.—At the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Mr. Foss, WILLIAM C., son of the late Daniel Carpenter, to EMMA L., eldest daughter of A. M. Freeland, Esq.

DEWHIRST—TAYLOR.—On Wednesday, July 28, at the residence of Mr. S. H. Simpson, uncle to the bride, Flatbush, L. I., by Rev. Alexander Burgess, D. D., Rector of St. John's Church, Brooklyn, Mr. HOWARD DEWHIRST, formerly of Bradford, England, now of New-Haven, Conn., to Miss EMMA TAYLOR, of King Cross, near Halifax, England.

DIED.

BARCLAY.—On Tuesday afternoon, July 27, at his country residence near New-Hamburg, GEORGE BARCLAY, son of the late Colonel Thomas Barclay, in the 80th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from Grace Church, Broadway, on Friday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, without further notice.

BRADY.—On Tuesday, July 27, EUGENE A. BRADY, son of the late Wm. S. Brady and Maria Brady, in the 19th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at the residence of his mother, at Munsey, on Thursday, 29th inst., at 12 o'clock M. Take cars by Northern Railroad from foot of Chambers-st. at 9 A. M.

BURKHALTER.—On Monday, July 26, REUBEN BURKHALTER, in the 48th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 228 West 16th-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

CRISSEY.—On Tuesday, July 27, SUSANNAH CRISSEY, wife of Benjamin Crissey, aged 50 years, 10 months and 4 days.

Funeral on Thursday, July 29, at 1 P. M., from her late residence, No. 226 West 13th-st.

COPLAND.—On Tuesday, July 27, SARAH ANN, widow of James Copland, deceased, in the 86th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 135 East 87th-st., on Friday, the 30th inst., at 1 P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

CLAYTON.—On Tuesday, July 27, SARAH ELIZABETH, wife of Charles H. Clayton.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Friday afternoon, 30th inst., from No. 14 West 24th-st. The services will be at Trinity Chapel, West 25th-st., at 3 o'clock.

EDGAR.—At Vevey, France, on Monday, July 12, NEWBOLD EDGAR, of New-York.

EMERY.—On Tuesday, July 27, at Bergen, N. J., WILLIAM BLAKELY, infant son of Theodore and Margaret Emery, aged 6 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, [illegible], Bergen, N. J., on Friday, July 30, at 10 o'clock A. M.

FAVILL.—Suddenly, at Cranford, N. J., on Tuesday, July 27, HATTIE F., beloved wife of J. M. Favill, Esq., of Brooklyn, N. Y., and daughter of Horace Clark, Esq., of New-York, aged 25 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of the family, No. 279 Union-st., Brooklyn, at 3 o'clock P. M., this day, (Thursday.)

FEATHERSTON.—On Tuesday, July 27, 1869, MARY FEATHERSTON, aged 41 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from No. 304 West 24th-st., to-day, (Thursday,) at 1½ P. M.

Buffalo papers please copy.

HAMILL.—On Wednesday, July 28, at the residence of his son, James A. Hamill, No. 223 East 10th-st., PETER HAMILL, aged 80 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

NAGLE.—On Tuesday, July 27, MARY E. NAGLE, aged 24 years, 3 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral. Her remains will be conveyed from the residence of her mother, No. 11 University-place, at 9½ o'clock A. M., to the Church of the Nativity, where a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated for the repose of her soul, after which the body will be conveyed to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

PROVOOST.—On Tuesday, July 27, GEORGE PROVOOST, aged 24 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his uncle, John Haviland, Rye Neck, N. Y., on Thursday, 29th inst., at 1½ P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Mamaroneck Depot on arrival of the 11½ train from New-York.

WAYNE.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Wednesday, July 28, THOMAS J. WAYNE, Jr., eldest son of Thomas J. and Abigail W. Wayne, in the 40th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

KNAPP'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF ROOTS for making ROOT BEER.

Root Beer manufacturers, druggists, confectioners, &c., will find it to their advantage in using this Extract, as it will always insure them a cheap, wholesome and finely-flavored beer; besides, it can be made within a shorter space of time than by the old process. In bottles at 40c., 75c. and $4; also in one gallon cans at $12, sufficient to make 10, 25, 200 and 600 gallons of Beer.

FULL DIRECTIONS on each BOTTLE and CAN. For sale, by P. B. KNAPP & CO., Sole Proprietors, No. 362 Hudson-st., near King-st., New-York, and by all wholesale druggists and patent medicine dealers in the United States and Canada.

REVERE HOUSE.
BOSTON, MASS.

This noted Hotel has been thoroughly modernized. The house has been completely remodeled, painted and newly furnished. Suites of rooms for large and small families, water, bathing-rooms, &c., introduced, so that it now offers unsurpassed accommodations for travelers. The "Revere" has always been celebrated for its table and the attention paid its guests, and its high reputation in these particulars will be maintained.

Mr. GARDNER WETHERBEE, late of the Fifth-avenue Hotel, New-York, has become one of the proprietors, and will be pleased to welcome the traveling public at the above Hotel.

WRISLEY, WETHERBEE & CO., Proprietors.

THE MOST CONVENIENT METHOD OF USING CARBOLIC ACID is in the form of SOAPS.

For household, toilet and physicians' purposes. Manufactured with license under letters patent, solely by JAMES BUCHAN & CO., No. 190 Elizabeth-st.

NATIONAL BANK-NOTE COMPANY,
NO. 1 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

The men employed as printers at the corner of Broadway and Rector-st., in 1863 or 1864, by this Company, and wishing employment, are requested to send their address to this office.

J. MACDONOUGH, Secretary.

PATENT OFFICES.

MUNN & CO., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENTS. Opinions no charge. A pamphlet 108 pages of law and information free. Address as above.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mail for Europe on THURSDAY, 29th inst., will close at this office at 12 M., and at the Stations as follows: A and B, 11:45; C and O, 11:30; D and E, 11:15; F and G, 10:30 A. M. P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

PHŒNIX DISINFECTANT.—NO. 12 DEY-ST. Cheapest and best deodorizer in existence. Meets chief requirements.—Metropolitan Board of Health.

THE ELECTRIC EXTRACTOR, patented June 22, 1869, removes grease, tar, paint, ink and stains from woolen and linen fabrics without injurious effect. Sold by druggists.

DYSPEPSIA, PHTHISIS, CONSTIPATION, diarrhœa, nervousness, cured by the REVALENTA FOOD; 70,000 cures; copies gratis on demand, by T. DU BARRY, 163 William-st., N. Y.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW SCIENTIFIC BOOKS.

BURGH'S PRACTICAL TREATISE ON MODERN SCREW PROPULSION. Illustrated with 52 plates and 103 wood cuts. 1 vol. 4to, half morocco, $12.

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SMITH'S HAND-BOOK OF IRON SHIP BUILDING. With illustrations. 12mo, cloth, $3 75.

D. VAN NOSTRAND, Publisher, No. 23 Murray-st.

CALIFORNIA FRUITS.

Proposed Shipments to the East—Anticipated Qualities, Prices and Varieties.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, July 17.

The fruit growers and dealers of California are promoting their common interests by cooperative action in reference to overland shipments. On consulting with the railroad managers they find that, pending the establishment of definite rates, the companies will carry fruit through for five cents a pound, or $100 a ton. At this rate, it is believed, our best fruits, and especially grapes and pears, will pay a fair profit, and preparations are making to forward at least half a dozen carloads next week. The Sacramento dealers announce that they will send four car loads on Wednesday. Besides, of Marysville, means to send six or eight car loads of pears alone by the 1st of August. Shipments will be made both by slow and fast trains; if the fruit can be delivered in good order by the former, the expense will be less. Each of the fruit cars built by the Central Pacific Company can be packed so as to contain sixteen or seventeen tons; but lesser packing, to admit of the necessary ventilation, will be the rule, and the amount of fruit to each car will not exceed eight or ten tons. At this rate, there will probably be forwarded on one day next week not less than fifty or sixty tons of fruit, including peaches, pears, plums and grapes.

As to the prices that will be realized, opinions differ. One dealer was informed that pears and plums would bring 10c. to 12c. a pound, wholesale; but another, who had inquired more widely, was confident that the best kind of pears would command $12 to $16 a box of sixty pounds. One dealer had direct information from Chicago which convinced him that grapes would pay exceedingly well. Whatever may be the precise prices realized, there is a general agreement among dealers that a very moderate profit will be made, by relieving the market in California, where the supply begins to exceed the demand, and working of the surplus that might otherwise be a dead loss. Some of the larger dealers have been trying to utilize this surplus by drying, and the experiment has resulted profitably in some instances; but nearly one-half the fresh fruit, at even the lowest living profit, would be preferred by a majority of growers, who have not the capital for large drying operations, and cannot afford to wait on the slower demand for dried fruits. Ultimately, however, the drying of certain fruits, and especially figs, for the Eastern market, will become an important feature of the business. In view of this, many fig orchards have been planted this year, and it only needs that the curing and packing process should be intelligently and economically conducted, to make this delightful fruit one of the leading features of our exports.

While California fruit-growers are thus preparing to send East, dealers in the leading Eastern cities are sending inquiries and orders hither, as already stated in our columns. Some of the queries addressed to us, which have a degree of public interest, may be answered in this place. First, as to the leading fruit counties. These are probably Los Angeles, Santa Clara, Alameda, Sonoma, San Joaquin, Sacramento, Yolo and Tuba, in the valleys, and Eldorado, Placer, Nevada, Calaveras and Butte, in the mountains. In the foothills of the Sierras will be found the largest area of orchard and vineyard culture, although there are many others, in both the valleys and mountains, which raise fruit largely and ship directly to the chief markets. These markets are San Francisco, Sacramento, Stockton and Marysville.

The first grapes make their appearance from the 1st to the 15th of July, selling from 5 cents to 8 and 4 cents a pound, gold rates, at wholesale. These are early sweetwater; they last but a short time, and will hardly bear transportation to the Eastern cities. The Mission grape, or common grape, synonymous called the California grape, is the most abundant and popular kind—appears in the market about the 1st of August, wholesaling at 2½ cents, and going as low as 1 cent; indeed, it has sometimes retailed as low as two pounds for a dime. Put together, this is an extreme price. The Mission grape bears packing well, and is found in the market as late as December. Of the choicest varieties from foreign cuttings, the Black Hamburg, Rose of Peru and Muscat of Alexandria ripen earliest, appearing in the market from the 18th to the 25th of August, and lasting till Winter. They are very large, handsome, fleshy, and finely flavored—such grapes, in short, only larger and more luscious, as those which retail in New-York for from $1 to $2 a pound. They wholesale here from 25 to 40 cents per pound, for the Hamburg and Rose, and 50 to 75 cents for the Muscat. The Queen of Nice and the Flaming Tokay, which come on about the 1st of September, are peculiarly large and handsome grapes, of a winered color, make a splendid show on the table, and keep remarkably well, by reason of their tough skins, but are inferior in all the best footed varieties are good table grapes and good keepers. The two sorts last named wholesale at 40 cents at first, and get down to 8 cents in the fulness of the season. There are many other kinds of grapes grown in California, some of which vary in ripening as high as seventy-five, but those named are representative grapes, and are sufficiently like a number of others to stand for all in this place. It may be said that when the best foreign varieties come to be cultivated as they should be they can be sold at much less, as to commence, Mission grapes. They cost no more to cultivate, and some of them yield quite as well.

As to pears. There is a mob of good early pears which do not bear transportation well, and that appear very early, but the choicer kinds come in from the 1st to the 15th of August. The Bartlett, or Williams' Bonchretien, enters the market, wholesaling at 15 to 4 cents, and getting sometimes even cheaper. The Seckel pear sells at from 6 to 4 cents, and is not very plentiful. The Beurre Clairgeau, a large and good shipping fruit, and Winter Nelis, of the family of Beurre d'Amanlis, all appear about the 1st of September, and wholesale at from 6 to 8 cents per pound. The Winter Nelis, at the same prices, comes a month later; and the Eastern Beurre, a long-keeping Winter pear, is on late as the 1st of December.

Death of Simeon B. Jewett.

From the Rochester Chronicle, July 27.

One of the oldest members of the bar of Western New-York and one of the most prominent and active politicians of the State, SIMEON B. JEWETT, died at his residence in the town of Clarkson, Sunday morning, from paralysis. He was aged 66 years. He leaves a widow and one daughter—an only child. Mr. JEWETT in 1824, then only 22 years of age, began the practice of the law at Clarkson, rose to a high rank in his profession, and secured a lucrative practice in the higher Courts. From 1830 to 1839, and again from 1845 to 1852, he was one of the firm, distinguished in its day, of SELDEN & JEWETT—the senior being Hon. H. R. SELDEN, now a resident of this city. In 1845 Mr. JEWETT was elected to the office of Surrogate, which he held one term, and in 1849 he was appointed United States Marshal for the Northern District of New-York by President BUCHANAN, which position he held three years. He has recently been confined to his house by paralysis. Deceased was a fine appearing, genial man and held a high place in the Democratic Party.

Fall of a Meteoric Body.

From the Ann Arbor (Mich.) Courier.

We saw a specimen of meteoric scoria, this week. It was shown to us by Dr. HARRIS, of this City. The piece which we saw was sent by D. P. HARRIS, the doctor's brother, at Kilbarn, Wis., and the cellular slugry matter fell upon his farm, one mile from that village. The piece shown us was of the size of seven and a half inches by five and a half inches in diameter, and weighed some one and a half pounds. It resembles in appearance slags from a furnace. From the windows were seen, on a very bright, clear night, a few weeks since, a brilliant light between the hours of 11 and 12 at night. The observers supposed a comet had implanted upon the earth. The next morning some alarm. The meteorite or the scoria was discovered upon the plowed ground of an adjacent cornfield. It covered a space of about four rods around, and presented every appearance of having fallen in a hot solid mass, as if it had struck, and spattered around and cooled.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The market yesterday was entirely quiet. The rest of this week will be quite uninteresting. There are no sales of any importance announced, and until next week all interested in suburban property may remain quite easy; nothing will be done to attract their attention. Early in the coming week Messrs. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO. have a sale at Orange, N. J., which promises to be a large and very attractive one. This is the only sale of any moment yet advertised.

Real Estate Transactions.

NEW-YORK.

Church-st., No. 308, 21.3x81	$8,000
Delancey-st., Nos. 107, 109 and 111, 68.7½x193	32,000
Madison-av., s. e. cor. of 74th-st., 102.2x200	80,000
Water-st., 18.11 ft. s. of Pike-slip, 61.4½x100.1½	60,000
2d-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x100	8,000
11th-st., s. w. cor. of Dry Dock-st., 22.11x74	11,500
42d-st., n. s., 292 ft. w. of 7th-av., 14x98.9	10,750
42d-st., s. s., 108.4 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 24.8x98	20,000
42d-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x98.9	15,000
47th-st., n. s., 337.9 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x100.4	8,000
Leases Recorded.	
28th-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x98.9	1,000
37th-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x98.9	12,000
37th-st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 8th-av., 24.8x100.5	12,000
40th-st., n. s., 115.5 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x100.5	24,000
42d-st., n. s., 50 ft. w. of 1st-av., 50x100.5	9,000
42d-st., n. s., 215.5 ft. w. of 3d-av., 24.8x77	12,000
46th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x100.5	6,000
46th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x141.11x100.5x	
100.5x141.11	8,000
110th-st., n. s., 425 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x100.11	3,700
2d-av., w. s., 75.5½ ft. n. of 80th-st., 25x100	20,000
46th-st., n. s., 61.7½ ft. e. of 3d-av., 19.7x100	24,000
46th-st., n. s. cor. of 46th-st., 25.11x100	26,000
110th-st., n. s., 325.5 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x100	9,000
111th-st., n. s. corner of 7th-av., 16.7x100.9x irg	
25.1x	47,500
Leases Recorded.	
45th-st., No. 5, 4 years, per year	$8,200
Delancey-st., No. 131, 5 years, per year	600
West-st., No. 417, 5 years, per year	800
KINGS COUNTY.	
Brooklyn.	
Atlantic-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Powers-st., 22x100, contract	$14,500
East New-York-av., n. s., 200 ft. w. of Rockaway-av., 25x100	300
Prospect-st., n. s., 400 ft. w. of Kingsland-av., 125x	
[illegible]	3,[illegible]
Harrison-st., n. s., 75.4 ft. w. of Broadway, 25x	4,000
Hart and Warren sts., s. w. corner, 25x100	[illegible]
Indiana-st., n. s., 375 ft. e. of Ocean-av., 25x100	800
Java-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of Union-av., 25x100	1,000
Madison-st., s. s., 462 ft. w. of Reid-av., 25x100	3,000
McDougal-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of Stockton-st., 25x	
100	800
Madison-st., n. s., 166.11 ft. w. of Evergreen-av.,	
25x100	2,400
Quincy-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of Reid-av., 25x100	2,400
Woodbine-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Bushwick-av., 25x100	400
Wilcox-st., w. s., 150 ft. n. of Dwight-st., 50x100	800
South 7th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 6th-st., 33x100.11	16,500
Gilbert-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100	800
Orient-av., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Baltic-av., 25x100	4,000
Throop-av., n. w. s., 60 ft. n. of Whipple-st., 25x	
75	1,000
Lots Nos. 216, 217, map A. East New-York	[illegible]
QUEENS COUNTY.	
Jamaica.	
Lots Nos. 16 and 18, map of King, Burch & Holland's property, Union-av	$900
Newtown.	
Jackson-av., n. s., lot No. 67, Hunter's, map 2d	900
Ocean-av., opposite Union School, lot No. 12, 75x100	[illegible]
7th Ward school's property, 43.7x140	1,400
Van Siclen's property, adjoining Haverhill's, 14 acres and building	3,000
Flushing.	
Broadway, n. s., 120 ft. w. of Jagger-av., Cox's property, 25x100	$2,000
Broadway, n. s., adjoining Hicks, 14 acres and building	3,[illegible]
NEW-JERSEY.	
Hudson County.	
Grand-av., s. s., lot No. 18, block No. 4, Tonnele Estate, 25x100	$1,000
Lot No. 18, block No. 17, Baldwin & Gilchrist's map, 25x100	2,000
St. Paul's-av., w. s., lots Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, block No. 5, Terrill's map, 100x100	[illegible]
Lots Nos. 62, 64, 66, 68, block No. 7, Baldwin & Gilchrist's map, 100x100	4,000
North Bergen.	
Beginning at high-water mark in the Passaic River, 50 ft. from centre of the Montclair Railroad, 1,[illegible]x201.7x[illegible]x160	$1,500
Union.	
Lots Nos. 206 and 207, 50 ft. from corner of Bull's Ferry Road and Franklin-st	$1,500
Newark.	
Barlow-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of Hamburg-place, 50x100	$375
Gardiner-st., n. s., 279 ft. e. of Bloomfield-av., 50x112	1,500
Orange-st., s. s., 146 ft. e. of Nesbitt-st., 25x100	4,000
Ward-st., w. s., 27 ft. from [illegible]	1,500
Van Buren-st., w. s., 136 ft. s. of Ferry-st., 25x100	1,400
Bloomfield.	
Montgomery-st., s. s., 9 A. 100 acres	$9,000
Orange.	
Jackson-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of Lincoln-av., 50x140	$375
Grove-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of Main-st., 116 ft.	$2,000
West Orange.	
Cherry-lane, e. s., 2.2-100 acres	$1,600
Cedar Grove.	
16 acres	$2,800

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BROWN-stone house and a stationary brown-stone house, complete in all particulars, and very thoroughly and cheaply, the last end of 12 months. J. W. STEVENS, on premises, No. 51 St. Marks-pl., 3 P. M., or No. 99 Fulton, 3 P. M., Broadway and 4th-st.

FOR SALE—ONLY ONE LEFT OF THOSE elegant new cottages, nearly finished, on the north side of 84th-st., 125 feet east of Madison-av., house 25x55; lot 16x75; price $6,000; payment to suit purchaser. Inquire of the owner, J. C. SAYRS, on premises, or 128 West 44th-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE NORTH SIDE OF 42d-st., 275 feet west of 6th-av., 25 superior four-story brownstone houses, 20 feet 10 inches by 54, in half the block; price $36,000; payment to suit purchaser. Inquire of the owner, J. C. SAYRS, 128 West 44th-st.

FOR SALE—A BROWN-STONE HIGH-stoop house, 22x50, in a healthy street, near schools. Address S. S. H., Box No. 123 Times Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.—A CHOICE BUILDING PLOT, close to the depot, on station by Erie Railway from City, for SALE by the MOUNT RUTHERFORD COMPANY, at private sale only. Apply to R. H. DARROWS, Superintendent of Rutherford Park, or ELAUVELT & GOLLEY, No. 187 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE and farm of the late WM. R. MILES, Esq., on Mamaroneck Neck, by L., embracing a dwelling, all the necessary farm buildings, and 50 acres of land. The buildings are all New and in good order. The location is highly picturesque, and commands a view of the Sound and adjacent country. The whole or a portion of the land will be sold with the house. Ninety per cent of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars inquire of WM. A. MILES, No. 59 Chambers-st., or CHAS. H. BAILEY, No. 229 Grand-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from N. Y., for sale low, for cash, or exchange and to let; also, the cottage, 17 rooms, by ELACKWELL & SMITH, 22 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Ohio-sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER REAL ESTATE JOURNAL, with descriptions of country seats and farms on banks of the Hudson, gratis. BALDWIN & IRVIN, No. 35 Liberty-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY THAT will board a family of five, a three-story brick house in Cumberland-st., near Lafayette-av., Brooklyn; rent $300 per annum. Apply to DAVENPORT & BREWER, No. 4 Clinton-av., Brooklyn.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 281 HUDSON-ST., CONTAINING twenty-two rooms, kitchen, range, bath-room, closets, and all the modern conveniences. Apply on the premises of JOHN AITKEN, Jr.

TO RENT AT YONKERS.—A FURNISHED house on North Broadway will be rented very low to a good party until May, 1870. Address H. R. R., Post Office, Box No. 3,[illegible].

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—IN THE THREE BUILDING NO. 19 Park-row, a spacious, well-lighted loft, in good condition, on the fourth floor. Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Clothier, Tonic Office.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE LARGE ROOM formerly occupied by the Open Board of Brokers, Nos. 16 and 18 Broad-st. Apply to D. G. HAYS, No. 11 Wall-st.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—NO. 4 BEEKMAN-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A HOUSE WANTED WITHIN FORTY minutes of the City (between Commingsport and Elizabeth preferred); must be cheap; privilege of purchasing; good rooms, gas, etc.; small family or more; rent about $400. Apply at No. 47 Pinehurst, top floor.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

C. H. PEISER, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers, in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 32 Pine-st., New-York.

TUESDAY, AUG. 3, AT 12 M., ABSOLUTE SALE, by order of J. R. Gibson, Esq., of 72 VERY DESIRABLE VILLA PLOTS, AT ORANGE, N. J., beautifully situated on Scotland-st., directly south of Tremont-av., and within five minutes' walk of Montclair and Orange Valley Stations, from which extensive trains run each way daily; 35 minutes from New-York by the Morris and Essex Railroad. These lots are located in the centre of THE LOVELY ORANGE VALLEY, are nicely shaded, and just at the base of the far-famed Orange Mountain, and in the immediate vicinity of the elegant residences of Messrs. Chester Gould, John G. Vose, and many other prominent New-York business men.

Also, on the same day, 8 VILLA PLOTS, four minutes' walk from THE BRICK CHURCH STATION, fifty minutes from New-York, and three minutes' walk from the Newark horse cars, churches, schools and stores, and entirely surrounded by the best improvements in Orange.

Terms liberal. Be the owner a desirable RESIDENCE, 300x[illegible], lot 60x100, with great abundance of fruit, shade and ornamental evergreens.

This is the first auction sale that has taken place in Orange, and the opportunity will be made by the agents and auctioneers to make it one of the most agreeable and successful sales of the season. Special train from the foot of Barclay-st., at 10½ o'clock A. M. Free lunch and refreshments on the ground. For special application; no notice taken of boys or loafers. Captain John S. Young, with an efficient force of attaches, will be on the train to eject all suspicious characters and boys. A collation will be furnished thereon the sale. For railroad passes, maps and full particulars apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 32 Pine-st., New-York.

JUSTUS M. PHELPS, Auctioneer.

SHOOTERS ISLAND AT AUCTION.

PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 126 Broadway, under Home Insurance Company, will sell at public AUCTION, TUESDAY, Nov. 2, 1869, at 12 o'clock M. at their office, No. 126 Broadway, the valuable property known as SHOOTERS ISLAND, nine miles from New-York, and opposite Newark Bay, containing nine acres, with fine dwelling, and sufficient water for vessels of all class, with 22 substantial brick buildings in good order, the whole constituting A COMPLETE REPAIRING YARD, or well suited for any manufacturing business. Terms and full particulars at office of auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. E. BINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY (Thursday), July 29, at 11 o'clock, at the store, 223 boxes fresh Fayal Oranges. At 12 o'clock on pier No. 11 East River: 120 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges. 120 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.

JOSEPH HEGMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, JULY 30, AT 10 A. M., AT the Central Salerooms, Willoughby-st., corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn. Regular weekly sale—Rosewood parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, fancy goods, china, billiard table, velvet and other carpets, &c.

FINANCIAL.

A PACIFIC RAILWAY

GOLD LOAN

$6,500,000.

We beg leave to announce that we have accepted the agency of the

KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

For the sale of its

New Seven Per Cent. Thirty-Year Gold Loan, Free of Tax.

This Loan amounts to $6,500,000,

First Mortgage Land-Grant and Sinking Fund Bonds,

secured upon the extension of the Railway from near Sheridan, in Kansas, to Denver, Colorado, a distance of 327 miles, of which twelve miles are completed, and the rest in under construction. It is also a mortgage upon the rolling stock and franchises of this first-class railway now running through the State of Kansas.

And is successful operation for 437 miles west of the Missouri River, and earning already enough to meet all of its expenses and existing obligations besides.

More than the interest upon this new Loan.

In addition to this the bonds are also secured by a first mortgage of the

Government Land Grant of three million acres,

extending in alternate sections on either side of the track, from the 300th mile post in Kansas to Denver. The proceeds of the sale of these lands are to be invested by the Trustees in the 7 per cent. Bonds themselves up to 120, or in United States Bonds as

A Sinking Fund for the redemption of the Bonds.

The lands embrace some of the finest portions of the magnificent Territory of Colorado, including a coal field and pinery. The Company also holds as an asset another tract of

Three Millions of Acres in the State of Kansas,

and although not pledged as a security for this loan, their possession adds largely to the Company's wealth and credit. We estimate the

Value of the Company's Property, Covered by This Mortgage, at $25,000,000, Net, While the Loan is Merely $6,500,000.

The bonds have

THIRTY YEARS TO RUN,

from May 1, 1869, and will pay

SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST IN GOLD,

semi-annually, on May 1 and Nov. 1, and are

Free From Government Taxation,

the Company paying the tax.

The Principal of the loan is made Payable, in Gold, in the City of New-York, but each coupon will

Be Payable in Frankfort, London, or New-York,

at the option of the holder, without notice, at the following rates:

On $1,000 Bond in New-York, $35 (gold) each half year.
On $1,000 Bond in London, £7 2s. 10d. each half year.
On $1,000 Bond in Frankfort, 70 florins and 10 kreuzers each half year.

The success of the loan, before accepting the trust, had the condition of the road, and the country through which it runs, carefully examined. They are happy to give the loan an emphatic indorsement as a

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT

in every respect, perfectly sure, and in some essentials even

Better than Government Securities.

The bonds will be sold for the present at

96, and accrued interest, both in currency,

the agents reserving the right to advance the rate.

The attention of investors is invited to these well secured bonds, which we recommend as one of the most profitable investments in the market.

Gold and Government Securities taken in payment at their market value, without commission.

Pamphlets, with maps giving full information, sent on application.

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 52 Exchange-place.

M. K. JESUP & CO.,
No. 19 Pine-street, New-York.

HARVEY FISK.

Office of FISK & HATCH,
Bankers & Dealers in Gov'nt Securities,
No. 5 Nassau Street, New-York.
Opposite U. S. Sub Treasury.

We receive the accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, and others, subject to check at sight, and allow interest on balances. We make collections on all points in the United States and Canada, and issue Certificates of Deposit available in all parts of the Union. We buy and sell, at current rates, all classes of Government Securities, and the Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company; also Gold and Silver coin and Gold coupons.

We buy and sell at the Stock Exchange miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds, on commission, for cash.

We offer also the United States Six-per-cent. Thirty-Year Currency Bonds, issued in aid of the Pacific Railroad, which are widely esteemed by moneyed corporations, as the longest Six-per-cent. Government Bond in the market.

Communications and inquiries by Mail or Telegraph will receive attention.

FISK & HATCH.

TO THE HOLDERS OF POTSDAM AND WATERTOWN RAILROAD BONDS.—The Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad Company invites proposals for the sale to it of $60,000 of the Potsdam and Watertown Railroad Company's bonds, guaranteed by the Watertown and Rome Railroad Company, maturing on Dec. 1, 1869; also, $[illegible] of the mortgage bonds of the latter Company, which may be sent to the Mercantile National Bank, addressed to the Treasurer of the Rensselaer and Saratoga, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company, until and including the 5th of August, 1869.

SAMUEL P. PHELPS, Chairman Finance Committee.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1869.

AGENCY OF THE ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, July 9, 1869.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of this Company, maturing Aug. 1, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Aug. 2, at the agency of the Company, No. 42 Wall-st., free Government tax. H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.—The coupons of the second mortgage bonds of this Company, and of the mortgages on lines of the Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railroad Company, due Aug. 1, will be paid by the St. Nicholas National Bank on and after Aug. 2.

R. E. SMITH, President.

MACOUPIN COUNTY TEN PER CENT. BONDS—HOWARD E. RACY, No. 30 Wall-st, offers for sale bonds of Macoupin County, Illinois, issued for the building of a Court-house, bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent, payable semi-annually in New-York. These bonds are considered first-class, and very desirable for investment.

ATTENTION IS INVITED TO THE Great Western Series offered in Savings Banks and others by the Kansas Pacific Railway Loan, paying seven per Cent. in gold and free from government taxation. Address DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 52 Exchange-place, and M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 19 Pine-st., New-York, for circulars, maps and pamphlets.

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI.—The coupons of the 1st Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due on the 1st of August, 1869, will be paid on and after that date at the Bank of America, free of tax. [illegible], Jr., Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

NO. 239 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 6 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS B. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of

GOVERNMENT BONDS

and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.

JAY COOKE & CO.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO

BANKERS,

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of

U. S. BONDS

at MARKET RATES,

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

West Side Bank,

NO. 422 8TH-AV., NEAR 37TH-ST.

The above Bank, being duly organized, will be open for its business on

MONDAY, AUGUST 2.

GEORGE MOORE, President.
JNO. G. FLAMMER, Vice-President.
JOHN W. B. DOBBS, Cashier, late Cashier of the Sixth National Bank.

OFFICE OF THE ROCKLAND, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THIS COMPANY, maturing Aug. 1, prximo, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., in U. S. GOLD COIN. *Free of Government Tax.*

H. H. BOODY, Treasurer.

ST. CHARLES BRIDGE FIRST MORTGAGE TEN PER CENT. BONDS,

TEN years to run, guaranteed by the North Missouri Railroad Company, payable semi-annually at the Bank of Commerce, New-York.

AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

NORTH MISSOURI FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,

AT 65 AND INTEREST.

The undersigned are the authorized agents for the sale of the above securities, and recommend them as first-class investments.

JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING,
NOS. 14 AND 16 WALL-ST.

BLAKE, BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

AND NO. 4 STATE-ST., BOSTON,

EXCHANGE ON LONDON,

AND STERLING CREDITS.

DEALERS IN STATE AND CITY PAPER.

BUY AND SELL

MASSACHUSETTS AND NEW-YORK STATE STOCKS.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD STRICTLY ON COMMISSION.

MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Drafts on Paris.

BANKERS AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION,

NO. 2 BROAD-ST.

LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

CAPITAL $1,000,000
PAID IN $[illegible]

TRUSTEES.

H. M. BENEDICT, President Gold Ex. Bank.
J. L. BROWNELL & Bro.
T. H. MARVIN, Marvin Bros. & Co.
R. B. SCOTT, Scott & Dickinson.
A. M. FERRIS.
J. M. CURTIS & Bro.
T. R. RUSSELL, Musgrave & Co.
G. T. BONNER.
G. S. BONNER & Co.
T. S. MARLOW.
JAMES B. SMITH, Jenness, Smith & Cotting.
R. W. MARTIN, Jr., Martin & Co.
JAMES R. COLGATE, Trevor & Colgate.
L. J. VAN BOSKERCK.
J. ROSENBAUM.
JOHN BONNER, John Bonner & Co.

Transacts a general banking business.

Receives deposits subject to check at sight, and allows five per cent. interest on balances.

Interest allowed on deposits for a specified time, on per agreement.

JOHN BONNER, President.

D. W. BRIDGE, Manager.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

City of Louisville seven per cent. bonds, due 1869, interest payable 1st April and October at Bank of America, in this City.

ALSO,

Detroit, Monroe and Toledo first mortgage bonds, interest 1st August and 1st February, guaranteed by Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue Letters of Credit, for travelling use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

FOR SALE.

200,000 Saint Louis Seven per Cent. City Assignation Bonds, nine months to run from June 1, 1869.

JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING, No. 16 Wall-st.

$500 REWARD.

Stolen from the subscriber, on the 11th inst., the following described Bonds:

$1,000 Tennessee 6 per cent. Bond, (new) No. [illegible]
$5,000 in 5 Bonds of City of Memphis, 7 per cent., in denomination of $1,000 each.
$4,000 in 4 Bonds of U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Nos. 111, 236, 81, 82 and 83.
$520 in Coupons of U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds, 1867, Nos. [illegible], 604 and 605, 11, 12, 23, 24, 33, 34 and 35.

The Executive reward will be paid for the return of the same, or a proportionate sum for any part. Payment has been stopped. HENRY P. MARSHALL, No. 32 Wall-st.

LOST OR STOLEN.

Four Certificates of the Capital Stock of the Pittsburgh Railroad Company, in the name of John Cartwright, Lieutenant R. N., viz.:

No. 7,[illegible] for [illegible] shares.
No. 6,[illegible] for [illegible] shares.
No. 6,[illegible] for [illegible] shares.
No. 12,[illegible] for [illegible] shares.
Total [illegible] shares.

Transfer has been stopped by notice to the Company. Any person giving information in regard to said certificates will help the Company, No. 48 Wall-st., and will be suitably rewarded.

CITY OF BROOKLYN

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS

Maturing at various dates, for sale upon favorable terms by JAY COOKE & CO., Agents for the City.

BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, July 12, 1869.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Assets of the Company will be held at the office of the Secretary, corner of Main and Swan sts., in the City of Buffalo, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of August next, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon, for the purpose of taking into consideration the annual report made by the directors of this Company and the directors of the Lake Erie and Pittsburgh Southern Railway Company, authorizing the consolidation of the Company and franchises thereof, and voting upon the question of ratifying or rejecting the same.

The polls will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., and remain open five hours, and as much longer as may be necessary to receive the vote.

The transfer books will be closed at the office of the Company, and at the Union Trust Company, in the City of New-York, at 3 o'clock P. M. of the 10th inst.

GEORGE M. GLASS, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD

FIRST MORTGAGE

CONVERTIBLE BONDS

OF THE

Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company,

OF ILLINOIS,

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK. COUPONS PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER.

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

The Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad, upon which these bonds are issued, is now in process of construction, its terminal points being Ottos of Danville and Pekin, both in Illinois. The length of the road is 127 miles, and the cost, at the lowest estimate, $6,000,000. The grading, bridging, and all the work necessary to perfect a permanent Railway has been already done, and the whole line is ready for the rails. There are already between 40 and 50 miles of road in use, and it is now in actual operation. It is expected that the whole road will be completed early the ensuing Autumn.

These bonds are convertible into stock at par at the option of the holder, and may be registered in the name of the owner to any time it desired. The total amount of bonds is limited to $2,000,000. The security offered is, as we shall show, the very best. Already there nearly equal to the total amount of the bonds to be issued have been expended on the road. The bonds, averaging less than $16,000 per mile, are secured by a first mortgage on the whole road and entire property of the Company. The road runs east and west, on the line of the principal and oldest emigrant wagon road in the State, and through several populous towns and cities, and the richest agricultural district in Illinois—is a work through the garden of the Garden State. The local business alone will suffice to make it a first-class paying road, while, with its connections with many principal lines, its through trade must be such as to make it one of the most profitable in the country.

The road will be connected with the line from Danville to Indianapolis, making a line of 216 miles. At Indianapolis connections will be made with all the through lines to New-York and Baltimore; at Danville with the Toledo, Wabash and Western; at Tuscola with the Toledo, Wabash and Western and Illinois Central, which will form a main link in the direct connection of the principal Atlantic cities with southern Illinois, with Keokuk and Burlington, Iowa, and thence with Omaha and the Pacific.

It will complete a direct line from Boston to Peoria, Keokuk, Burlington, Omaha and the far West, via Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland and Bellefontaine Railroad to Indianapolis, Danville, or via Toledo and Wabash and Western Road.

It will form the most direct line from New-York to the same point, Westville the New-York Central, Lake Shore and Bellefontaine Railroads to Indianapolis and Danville; or via the Erie, Atlantic and Great Western, to Dayton, Ohio; and via Indiana Central, to Indianapolis, Danville; or via Pennsylvania Central to Phil

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Cuba, Wednesday, July 28 | Palmyra, Thursday, Aug. 12
Tripoli, Thursday, July 29 | Java, Wednesday, Aug. 18
China, Wednesday, Aug. 4 | Aleppo, Thursday, Aug. 19
Siberia, Thursday, Aug. 5 | Scotia, Wednesday, Aug. 25
Russia, Wed'day, Aug. 11 | Malta, Thursday, Aug. 26

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying emigrants. First Cabin.....$130, gold. Second Cabin.....$80 gold. First Cabin to Paris.....$145, gold.

By the Thursday and Saturday steamers. First Cabin.....$80, gold. Steerage.....$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage, apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT...SATURDAY, Aug. 7
LAFAYETTE.......ROUSSAN...SATURDAY, Aug. 21
PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE..SATURDAY, Sept. 4
ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE...SATURDAY, Sept. 18

Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included:) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.

TO PARIS, including railway tickets, $145 and $90. These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers, are intended to sail as follows:

COLUMBIA.......July 31 | CAMBRIA.......Aug. 21
EUROPA.........Aug. 7 | IOWA...........Aug. 28
CALEDONIA......Aug. 14 | BRITANNIA......Sept. 4

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160. Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35. Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN —Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, July 31, 11 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.Saturday, Aug. 7, 1 P. M.
CITY OF CORK, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Aug. 10, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	45

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	[illegible]

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier No. 46 North River. WEDNESDAY.

MINNESOTA. 2,965 tons......Aug. 4, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA. 3,125 tons.......Aug. 11, at 4½ P. M.
COLORADO. 3,015 tons.....Aug. 25, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA. 3,385 tons.....Aug. 25, at 4 P. M.
MANHATTAN, 2,965 tons....Sept. 1.
IDAHO. 3,135 tons........Sept. 8.

Cabin Passage............(Gold) $80.
Steerage.................(Currency) $30.

Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.

Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier No. 47 North River.

VIRGINIA, FORBES, Saturday, July 31, at 10 A. M.
DENMARK, CATO, Saturday, Aug. 7, at 3 P. M.
ERIN, WEBSTER, Saturday, Aug. 14, at 10 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $75; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO ANTWERP.

CALLING AT SOUTHAMPTON.

INMAN LINE.

CITY OF LIMERICK......................Aug. 6
CITY OF DUBLIN........................Sept. 1

And monthly throughout the season.

RATES OF STEERAGE PASSAGE.

For freight or passage apply to JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco: First Cabin.

Outside.	Inside.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$200	$125	$120	$75

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, ON 1ST, 11TH AND 21ST, EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

JULY 31—ARIZONA, Captain MAURY, connecting with MONTANA, Captain FARNSWORTH.

Steamer leaving Aug. 11 connects closely with steamer JAPAN, leaving San Francisco Sept. 1, for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—Freight for steamer ARIZONA, received until 4 P. M. on FRIDAY, July 30. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

TWICE A WEEK. WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

The steamships SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, July 31, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 4, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, Aug. 7, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

RAPIDAN, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 11, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

TO SAVANNAH AND POINTS IN THE INTERIOR OF GEORGIA AND FLORIDA.

THE BLACK STAR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS

Having withdrawn from the associated lines, will run a semi-weekly independent line commencing early in August next.

This line will give through Bills of Lading to all points in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and M. A. Cohen's line of steamers to Augusta, and also give through rates to stations on Central Railroad, Southwestern Railroad, Macon and Western Railroad, Augusta and Savannah Railroad, Georgia Railroad, Augusta and Macon Railroad, Milledgeville and Eatonton Railroad, Macon and Georgia Railroad, Macon and Brunswick Railroads, and all landings on Chattahoochie River.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

OCTAVUS COHEN & CO., Agents, Savannah.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. R. VAN SICE.........July 29
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE.........Aug. 5
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, via Nassau, Aug. 12

For freight or passage apply to E. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.

The splendid new steamers CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Thursday, July 29; CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Tuesday, Aug. 10.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MISSOURI, Capt. GEO. W. PALMER, THURSDAY, Aug. 12, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to E. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

MARIPOSA.........KEMBLE.........Saturday, July 31
GEO. CROMWELL....VAIL...........Saturday, Aug. 7

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST. —REGULAR LINE.—The fast and popular side-wheel steamship MAGNOLIA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail WEDNESDAY, Aug. 4, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st.

Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.

The SARAGOSSA will sail Aug. 11.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 388 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. WEIR, Sept. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, Oct. 23.

These splendid steamers will call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR MOBILE.

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the Steamer MERCEDITA, Captain [illegible], On SATURDAY, July 31, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.

Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf ports.

For freight or passage, apply to J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON

VIA FALL RIVER, DIRECT.

The world-renowned steamers, BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE, Commander BRAYTON, Commander SIMMONS, WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY, FROM PIER—30—NORTH RIVER, (Foot of Chambers-st.) —AT 5 P. M.— DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA.

Grand Promenade Concert EVERY EVENING.

THE ONLY LINE RUNNING SUNDAY NIGHT.

PROVIDENCE Passengers by the above steamers will leave Fall River at 5:50 A. M., ARRIVING at 6:30 A. M.

RETURNING will leave Providence at 5 P. M., making direct connection with the boat, and allowing a good night's rest on board each way.

To better accommodate the public THE SPLENDID STEAMERS, NEWPORT and OLD COLONY, Commander LEWIS, Commander MILLER, WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) FROM PIER—28—NORTH RIVER, (Foot of Murray-st.) —AT 5:30 P. M.— For BOSTON via NEWPORT.

FREIGHT received at Pier 30 up to 5 P. M., and at Pier 28 up to 5:30 P. M. each evening.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President. M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director. CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent. H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent. NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line. The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT. Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL. From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 3 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.

WARD'S WEEKLY LINE OF STEAMERS, KEWEENAW and ST. PAUL, running during the season to all Lake Superior ports.

One of the above first-class, low-pressure passenger steamers will leave the dock, foot Woodward-av., Detroit, for Duluth, Superior City and all intermediate ports every TUESDAY NIGHT at 11 o'clock, after the arrival of the late Eastern trains, and calling at Port Huron, the terminus of the G. T. and G. W. Railroads, the following morning, connecting at Superior with stages for St. Paul, Minn.

Passengers for the Red River Country will find this the cheapest and best route. For tickets, rooms, or any information, apply to EBER WARD, Detroit, or BRADY & CO., Agents, Detroit, Mich.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD, THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.

One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

FOR LONG BRANCH.—THE SPLENDID steamer MAGENTA, Captain JOHN MANNING, will leave New-York from Pier No. 28 North River, north side of pier, foot of Barclay-st., daily (Sundays excepted) at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Leaving Long Branch at 7:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping for passengers only, at Pier No. 4 North River at 4:15 P. M., and on the morning trip up. Fare, each way, $1; excursion tickets, $1 50; commutation, one month, $20; two months, $35; three months, $45. On Wednesdays and Saturdays there will be an extra train from Long Branch to New-York at 6:30 P. M., landing at Pier No. 28 about 8 P. M. Horses, carriages and general freight transported. Dodd's Express Company will attend to all baggage and express matters and will have tickets for sale at their principal offices.

M. PAUL, Superintendent. L. B. & S. S. R. R.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The fastest, elegant evening river steamboats in the world. The VANDERBILT or CONNECTICUT leaves Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock, and foot of West 30th-st. at 6:15. Fare only $1 50, being $1 75 less than rail and 75c. cheaper than any other route, and like reduction to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, all points West, to Saratoga, Sharon, Lake George, all points on Lake Champlain to Montreal, to all points in Vermont and Western Massachusetts. Tickets sold and baggage checked at Dodd's Express Offices, Nos. 420 and 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn. Also at No. 235 West-st., above Spring-st. Passengers landed in Saratoga in time for breakfast.

FOR CONEY ISLAND.—THE STEAMboat NORWALK, Capt. G. W. WILSON, makes regular trips to Coney Island, leaving Christopher-st., North River, at 10:30, 1:30, 3:30; Warren-st., 10:45, 2:40; Pier No. 4, Morris-st., North River, at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.

The steamboat SYLVAN SHORE, Captain E. T. WILSON, makes regular trips to Coney Island, leaving North 6th-st., Williamsburg, at 8 o'clock; Broome-st., New-York, at 8:20, 11:30, 2:30; Peck-slip, at 8:40, 11:50, 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Mon., July 26....6 A. M.	Mon., July 26....8:30 A. M.
Tues., July 27....6 A. M.	Tues., July 27....10 A. M.
Wed., July 28....7 A. M.	Wed., July 28....11 A. M.
Thurs., July 29....7:30 A. M.	Thurs., July 29....11:30 A. M.
Fri., July 30....8:30 A. M.	Fri., July 30....12:30 P. M.
Sat., July 31....9:30 A. M.	Sat., July 31....1:30 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY DAY LINE.—CHANGE OF TIME.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will on and after THURSDAY, July 8, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8, and 34th-st. at 8:15, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Tivoli, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold and baggage checked on board the boats to all points on New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroads.

SUNDAY IN SARATOGA.—STEAMER VANDERBILT leaves every FRIDAY EVENING and ST. JOHN SATURDAYS, returning by special train by the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad and VANDERBILT Sunday evening, arriving early Monday morning. Excursion tickets at reduced rates by VANDERBILT at No. 235 West-st.

FOR CATSKILL.—STEAMERS THOMAS POWELL and NEW CHAMPION leave Franklin-st. Pier daily at 5 P. M., and SATURDAYS at 2 P. M., landing at Cold Spring, Highland, Rhinebeck, Barrytown, Tivoli, Malden, West Camp, Smith's Dock and Germantown, connecting at Catskill with stages for the Catskill Mountain House and all points West.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.— Railroad fare, 50 cents; half railroad fare.—The beautiful steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier 37 E. R., foot Market-st., every afternoon at [illegible], and Danbury at 6 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:15 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

STEAMER [illegible] FOR Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 3 P. M., from [illegible] [illegible] to all other landings [illegible] Huntington and Oyster Bay [illegible].

FOR GLENCOVE AND ROSLYN.—LANDing at White Stone, Sand's Point, (Ft. Schuyler,) Gt. Neck, Sands' Pt., Motts Dock and Glenwood.—Str. Sewanhaka leaves Peck-slip every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 4, stopping at 37th-st., each way, for passengers only.

STEAMER MARY POWELL WILL commence running SATURDAY, June 5, 1869, for Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, leaving pier foot Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 and 3:30 P. M.; leave 36th-st., East River, at [illegible] P. M.

D. F. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT Line for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, Peekskill and all [illegible] daily at 2 and 4 P. M. from Harrison-st., Pier 34 N.R. Or Pier, E. LANE, Agt.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

EXCURSIONS.

THE NEW, SPLENDID AND VERY fast steamer SUNNYSIDE is offered for charter to societies, select parties and Sunday schools, as the most desirable boat in New-York for Excursions. Apply to J. C. GIBBS, on board, Pier No. 39 North River, or to CROCKER, WOOD & CO., No. 58 South-st.

FOR CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS. —The fine side-wheel steamboat STAMFORD is in good order and ready for business. Apply at the office of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, Pier No. 35 East River.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.

The largest stock in the City.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS, Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as seamstress; has been in the habit of sewing by the day or week; has a very good knowledge of dressmaking; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would assist in chamberwork or grown children. Can be seen at No. 129 7th-av., for [illegible]. Ring the fifth bell.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress, to go out sewing by the month, week or day; understands cutting and fitting for ladies and children, or would take a permanent situation as seamstress and wait on a lady; has best of reference for either; no objection to the country. Can be seen at 122 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts., at any time.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPEtent dressmaker, good fitter, with first-class references, to make an engagement to do the sewing of a family in the country, for a month or longer, at very reduced terms. Address DRESSMAKER, Union-square Post Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress; is willing and obliging; can do anything; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 147 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A private family by a young woman who thoroughly understands her business; would assist with plain washing; City reference given. Can be seen at No. 227 East 12th-st., Room No. 1, first floor, in the rear.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT COOK, A situation to do good plain cooking and assist with washing and ironing; no objection to go to the country; good City reference. Can be seen two days at No. 263 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant American woman as good plain cook, or to assist in washing and ironing, or do general housework. Address No. 150 West 22d-st., corner 7th-av., first floor over bakery.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant, a situation to travel; would have no objection to take charge of an invalid or children; best of City reference. Apply at No. 426 6th-av., 2d door from 26th-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class cook; understands boning, larding, &c.; has unexceptionable City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 326 4TH-av., situations for a number of first-class cooks, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, ladies' maids, nurses, seamstresses, houseworkers. Also, young girls, and those lately landed, for City and country.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation in a private family; understands American and English cooking; has no objection to go in the country; has five years' reference. Call for two days at No. 102 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework in a small private family; has the best City reference. Call at No. 182 East 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress, who understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing, work by the day or week. Can be seen at No. 207 East 34th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young woman, as plain cook; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 232 East 28th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant widow woman, a home for her child of 12; sews neatly, reads and writes; is willing and obliging; wages $2. Call at No. 302 East 29th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as nurse and chambermaid; best of City reference. Can be seen, until suited, at No. 64 West Washington-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable married woman as wet nurse; baby four weeks old; no objection to the country. Call at No. 18 Oak-st., second floor over the store.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL, A SITUAtion as seamstress; is a good dressmaker; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Can be seen at No. 132 [illegible], top floor.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, A place as chambermaid, nurse, or for light housework. Apply at No. 130 [illegible]-av., above 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress in a first-class family; City reference. Call at No. 430 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A place in a good family as first-class cook; good City reference. Call at No. 161 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid or waitress by a Protestant girl. Can be seen for two days at No. 161 East 23d-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 130 Suffolk-st., between Stanton and East Houston.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, 1 1st-st., corner Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GARDENer's situation by a young man not afraid to work; thoroughly understands both in their various branches; fifteen years' experience; can milk; is sober and willing; best City reference. Address A., Box No. 188 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN or gardener, by an Englishman who thoroughly understands his business; has no objection to make himself generally useful; can come well recommended. Address T. W., Box No. 209 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a small private family; would not object to go a short distance from town; good City reference. Protestant. Address G. G., news dept. 12th-st., corner 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man as coachman; thoroughly understands the management of horses; 14 years' City reference from his last employer. Address R. W. P., Box No. 202 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN in a private family by a very respectable married Englishman; has fifteen years' reference. Can be seen at No. 149 East 31st-st., or by note to THOMAS W., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young man as coachman in a private family; understands perfectly the care of horses; is a first-class driver and groom; best City reference. Address R. W., Box No. 201 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S situation by a single man of long experience; will be found willing and obliging; can milk if required; country preferred; has the best of reference. Address I. G., Box No. 220 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a first-class man, (German;) understands his business thoroughly; is a good City driver; careful and obliging; has good references. Call on or address M. H., No. 150 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUAtion as coachman in a private family; can furnish reference from his last employer for four years. Call or address, for two days, M. REILLY, No. 1,250 Broadway, harness store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom; is a Protestant; thoroughly understands his business; has the best of City reference. Call or address J. S., No. 20 East 40th-st., private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom; is a Protestant; thoroughly understands his business; good City reference. Call or address J. T., No. 30 East 40th-st., private stable.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT 15 YEARS OF AGE who lives with his parents and writes a fair hand to make himself generally useful in the office of a manufacturing establishment. Address F. L., Box No. 149 Times office.

AT BEDELL'S—100 GIRLS WANTED daily, Nos. 540 and 542 6th-av., corner 32th-st., viz.: ladies' maids, seamstresses, cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, nurses, waitresses, girls for housework, and those lately landed suited immediately.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN who is familiar with the lace and embroidery business, and can influence New-York State and Western trade. Address H., Box No. 148 Times Office.

WANTED—A BOY IN A LAWYER'S OFfice; must have experience; reside with parents. Address in own handwriting, stating references and salary, T., Box No. 163 Times Office.

WANTED—A WET-NURSE; A HEALTHY and respectable young woman; none other need apply. Call between the hours of 3 and 5, this day at No. 119 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A COOK AND STEWARD; ONE who has been accustomed to a small vessel or yacht. Apply in store No. 21 Murray-st., between 10 and 11 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—FIFTEEN STONECUTTERS; twelve months steady employment. Apply to WILLIAM GRAY, 23d and Sansom-sts., Philadelphia, Penn.

WANTED—A DRESS GOODS BUYER FOR A dry goods jobbing house; one thoroughly competent and having had experience may address, stating terms and references, Post Office Box No. 2,867.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

Mr. N. B. GARDNER retires this day from the firm of GARDNER & INSLEE on account of ill health. The business of the firm will be settled by the remaining partners, who will continue the produce commission business under the firm name of INSLEE & CO. NEW-YORK, July 19, 1869.

N. B. GARDNER, CHAS. T. INSLEE, JOHN SHUMWAY.

HARDWARE.

THE PROVIDENCE TOOL CO., No. 266 Broadway, New-York, offer at first hands their heavy hardware and ship chandlery; also, PEABODY BREECH-LOADING FIRE-ARMS for infantry, cavalry and sportsmen. They are unequaled for strength, rapidity and accuracy of fire and elegant appearance. Descriptive pamphlets and price lists furnished by H. B. NEWHALL, Agent.

IRON WORKS.

Novelty Iron Works,

NOS. 77 AND 83 LIBERTY-ST., CORNER BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

INSTRUCTION.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 21 EAST 29TH-ST., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Professor S. B. MILLS and L. BURKE, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 36 East 36th-st., corner of Park-avenue, Murray Hill.

The house is spacious and airy, situated on the highest ground and in the most beautiful part of the City.

The aim of this school is to train up good women as well as good scholars.

Lectures will be delivered weekly by eminent Professors in science and literature.

The sixth school year will commence the 22d September. Applications may be made at the house personally or by letter. Circulars sent on request.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST." FOUNDED 1855. Is a reliable and practical Educational Bureau To aid those who want well qualified Teachers; To represent Teachers who seek positions; To give parents information of good Schools; To sell, rent, and exchange School Properties. Fourteen years have proved it efficient in securing "THE RIGHT TEACHER FOR THE RIGHT PLACE." J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, No. 14 Bond-st., New-York.

GOOD BOYS LIKE EXCELLENCE BETTER THAN SHAM—INQUIRE CONCERNING RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

A wide-awake, thorough-going School for Boys wishing to be trained for Business, for College, or for West Point or the Naval Academy. OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, MORRISTOWN, N. J.

A NEW SYSTEM OF TEACHING INTRODUCED. "A more excellent way," making study more pleasurable, and teaching more profitable. Has received the highest commendation of many leading thoughtful minds. For circulars, giving full information, address C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AND CLAVERACK COLLEGE

Offers a four years' collegiate course for ladies. Graduates receive the baccalaureate degree. A three years' seminary course for ladies and gentlemen. The best college preparation for young men. Board and tuition in the entire course $300 a year. Reopened Sept. 6. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Claverack, N. Y.

MRS. LEVERETT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 22 WEST 19TH-ST., will be open on MONDAY, Sept. 27. Applications may be made to Mrs. L. personally or by letter at the above address.

MRS. MACAULAY'S English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 277 Madison-av., south-east corner of 40th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. MACAULAY will be in town from the 5th of September.

THE ROUND HILL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS., Begins its FIFTH YEAR on THURSDAY, Sept. 16. For circulars or other information, apply to the Principal, JAMES F. SPALDING, M. A.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 25 East 21st-st. Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Address personally or by letter as above.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 27. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

MRS. WILLIAMS' English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 23 West 39th-st., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 22. Letters addressed as above.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE. FACULTY. F. A. P. BARNARD, S. T. D., LL. D., President. T. EGLESTON, Jr., E. M., Mineralogy and Metallurgy. FRANCIS L. VINTON, E.M., Mining Engineering. C. F. CHANDLER, Ph. D., Analytical and Applied Chemistry. JOHN TORREY, M. D., LL. D., Botany. CHARLES A. JOY, Ph. D., General Chemistry. WILLIAM G. PECK, LL. D., Mechanics. J. H. VAN AMRINGE, A. M., Mathematics. OGDEN N. ROOD, A. M., Physics. J. S. NEWBERRY, LL. D., Geology and Paleontology.

Three-year courses in: 1. Mining Engineering; 2. Metallurgy; 3. Geology and Natural History; 4. Analytical and Applied Chemistry. Preparatory year for those not prepared for the regular course. Degrees of Engineer of Mines, Bachelor and Doctor of Philosophy. Special students received for partial courses. Next session begins MONDAY, Oct. 4. Examinations for admission, Sept. 28. Aid is extended to those who are unable to meet the expenses of the course. For further information and for catalogues apply to C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of the Faculty, East 49th-st., N. Y.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY, NEAR Trenton, N. J.—A first-class boarding school for both sexes; location beautiful; instruction extended and thorough; home comforts among the best; discipline paternal but exact; expenses moderate; pupils received at any time. Address Rev. T. HANLON, A. M., D. D., Pennington, N. J.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., reopens Sept. 15. Best features of European and home schools. Especial attention to modern language, music and art. Dr. Lewis' gymnastics. Prospectus at Dutton's, No. 713 Broadway, or of Rev. G. T. RIDER, Rector.

MISSES MEEKER'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, formerly of New-York City, will be opened in Norwich, Conn., Sept. 15, 1869. For circulars apply to the Principals, Box No. 1,337.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Offers unsurpassed accommodations, safe and pleasant home, and superior educational advantages in solid branches and the arts. Fall session, 16 weeks; opens Aug. 16. Apply to G. C. SMITH, Prin.

MRS. PARKS & MRS. BENEDICT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 165 Madison-av., corner 33d-st., reopens Sept. 23. For circulars apply as above.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Fall term Sept. 16, 1869. Facilities and location unsurpassed. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MR. RUFUS F. BUEL'S FAMILY and Day School, No. 322 24th-st., Washington, D. C. Desirable school for young ladies finishing their education. Send for circular.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

FEMALE BOARDING SCHOOL FOR sale. Inquire of Professor R. G. KIMBALL, No. 146 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

UNION HALL SEMINARY FOR Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 13. Miss STEVENS, Principal.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, OF ABOUT five years' successful experience, a situation as teacher or principal of a graded school; best of references furnished. Address PRINCIPAL, Box No. 238 Bridgeport, Conn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

$100 PER DAY DISCONTINUED.

Having obtained an extensive and wide-spread sale for our "CENTURY" brand of Fine-Cut Chewing Tobacco, we desire to announce that we shall discontinue daily $100 in the small tin-foil papers after this date, July 1, its merits being so favorably recognized that this inducement is no longer necessary. To avoid misapprehension, however, we would add that we shall continue to pack orders for elegant Meerschaum Pipes in our "YACHT CLUB" and "EUREKA" brands of Smoking Tobacco.

The "YACHT CLUB" is devoid of Nicotine, and cannot injure the health, and is especially recommended to people of sedentary occupations or nervous constitutions. The trade are invited to send for circulars. P. LORILLARD, New-York.

MONTANA.

THE GREAT AND POPULAR AMERICAN CORDIAL.

Superior to all European products. Taken before or after dinner a sovereign cure for dyspepsia. Slightly iced a delicious tonic refreshment. Advantageously replaces bitters in all mixed drinks. H. A. CHALVIN, Sole Proprietor, 121 Fulton-st.

TAGS.—UNION LABEL COMPANY PATENT shipping tags, the cheapest in the city. WM. W. GEER, Agent, No. 15 Ann-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, Monuments, Headstones. The largest and finest stock. Mantels, also catalogues, sent to the country. A. KLABER, 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED marble and marble mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

S. KLABER, NO. 59 1ST-AV., NEAR 3d-st., is selling marble mantels, headstones, at cost, on account of removing to his new factory.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' TRAVELING HATS AND SUN hats, high-crown hats and bonnets, sea-side hats, feathers, flowers and ribbons. L. BINNS' Millinery, No. 859 Broadway, corner of 18th-st. Please save this.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—Prices greatly reduced for cash. New 7-octave pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward. New cabinet organs for $45 and upward. Second-hand instruments from $40 to $175. Monthly installments received and instruments for rent. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 8 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ATTENTION.—BOARD WANTED CITY and country; desirable locations promptly filled. Leave particulars at No. 898 Broadway; moderate charges for securing boarders; satisfaction guaranteed. Residence, Greeley Hotel.

BOARDING.—A VERY PLEASANT AND desirable suite of rooms, large rooms, second floor, with large closets, hot and cold water, gas, bath and board for two; also other rooms in the first-class house, No. 143 East 26th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN and wife in a good neighborhood below 23d-st.; one large room or room and bed-room, on second floor preferred. Address, stating terms, S., Box No. 4,810 New-York Post Office.

PERMANENT BOARD WANTED—BY a gentleman, wife and single gentleman, in a private family located between 14th and 23d sts.; answers confidential; references exchanged. Address, stating particulars, ALPHA, Box No. 163 Times Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENtleman, in a private family only, in a good location, where he can have the comforts of a home; references exchanged. Address, stating particulars, J. K. L., Box No. 6,306 Post Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, AT NO. 48 West 12th-st., can accommodate a gentleman and wife, or three gentlemen, with furnished rooms and board; references required.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY—FOR TWO or three gentlemen to rent rooms in a private residence, without board; excellent location in immediate vicinity of hotels and restaurants. No. 29 East 24th-st.

NO. 2 EAST 17TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.— A respectable American gentleman can have a comfortable hall bedroom on first floor; terms $4 per week; also a room on third floor; bath and gas.

BOARD WANTED—MEALS ONLY, BY two gentlemen; location between 14th and 23d sts. and Broadway and 6th-av. Address SIGMA, Box No. 158 Times Office, giving full particulars as to terms.

A PLEASANT HOME, IN A COOL and quiet neighborhood, at No. 74 7th-av., near 14th st.—Large and small room, on second floor, with board; ample closets.

WANTED—TWO GENTLEMEN WISH FURnished rooms, without board, in a private house, between 4th and 6th avs., above 14th-st. Address Box No. 5,276 Post Office.

VERY ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms, en suite or singly, at greatly reduced prices for the Summer, at 170 5th-av., corner 22d-st.

TO LET—A WELL-FURNISHED ROOM and bedroom at No. 157 East 12th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW ADULT persons can be accommodated with comfortable rooms and good board in a private family residing on a farm; beautifully located on the banks of the river at Catskill; terms moderate. Address T. W. B., Catskill, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—EIGHTY MILES from the City, opposite Hyde Park, 3 miles from North River; location high and healthy; farm house well shaded; good table; pleasant rooms; terms moderate; mineral springs on the place. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PERSONS SEEKing recreation and the benefits of the salt water, will find good accommodations a short distance from Long Branch, where there is good fishing, boating and bathing. For particulars address Mrs. L. TUCKER, Shark River, N. J.

STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE boarding at Maplewood, South Orange, five minutes from depot, at reduced prices; good stabling, carriages. Apply to R. C. SPEER & CO., No. 30 Cedar-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE

This favorite Summer resort, commanding a view of the valley of the Hudson unsurpassed by any in the world, and so justly celebrated for its delightful temperature, will be open from June 10 to October 1. Terms, $4 50 per day or $28 per week.

Stages connect at Catskill with the trains on the Hudson River Railroad and the day boats from Albany and New-York; also, with the steamboats THOMAS POWELL and NEW CHAMPION, leaving Pier No. 35, foot of Franklin-st., New-York, for Catskill, daily, at 5 P. M.—Saturdays at 2 P. M. CHAS. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

COLUMBIA HALL,

LEBANON SPRINGS, N. Y.

As a pleasant and healthful Summer resort, is unsurpassed by any on the Continent. Will be open to October. Terms, $4 per day; a liberal deduction for families. Parties can leave New-York by the Harlem Railroad trains at 7 A. M. and 4 P. M., and in six hours arrive at Lebanon Springs. HAZARD & CO., Proprietors.

CHITTENANGO WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, Madison County, New-York. Terms at this picturesque and popular resort, $3 PER DAY, $12 TO $18 PER WEEK.

WHITE MOUNTAINS—LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG and WILLOUGHBY. FINEST LAKE SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES, via CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY. Seventy Miles Shorter than any Other Route. Leave New-York, via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven steamer, Peck-slip, at 3:15 P. M.

On Saturdays, the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.

Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

SEA BATHING.—THE WATCH HILL House, at Watch Hill, R. I., commanding the finest position on the point, together with nearly all the grounds, opened for the reception of guests on the 3d of July. It is easy of access by steamboats to Stonington, or railroad to Stonington or Westerly. Table of the best, and terms moderate. S. H. BURGER.

LANDON HOUSE—NEAR THE MISSISquoi Springs, Sheldon, Vt., is now open for boarders and the traveling public. A share of public patronage is solicited. WILL LANDON.

RAILROADS.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after June 1, 1869, the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries, as follows:

8:30 A. M. Mail for Patchogue and way stations.
10:00 A. M. Merrick and all stations.
3:30 P. M. express to Patchogue, stopping at Jamaica, Valley Stream, Baldwinsville, Merrick, South Oyster Bay, and all stations east except Wellwood.

Passengers by this train will be ticketed through to Bellport and Fireplace, via stage from Patchogue.

4:30 P. M. accommodation to Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue.

6:30 P. M. to Merrick, and on Saturdays through to Islip.

All trains will connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway. The 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. trains will connect with boat for Fire Island. ROBERT WHITE, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express trains, at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M., daily. New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping coaches, through to Cleveland. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train to Meadville and from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train to Buffalo and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati.

For Port Jervis and Way, 11:30 A. M., daily, stopping at all stations; and 4:30 P. M., Orange Co. Express, connecting for Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M.

For Graycourt and Way, at 8:30 A. M., daily.

For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. Theatre train 11:30 P. M., daily.

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9 A. M., 12 M., 1:30 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., *5:30 P. M. and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5:15 P. M., *5:30 P. M. and Saturdays only *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing-room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241 and 957 Broadway; No. 205 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

* To Piermont only.

NEW-YORK TO CALIFORNIA VIA HUDSON RIVER and NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROADS, WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

The magnificent Palace Car "Wahsatch" will leave the Hudson River Depot, 30th-st., at 6:30 P. M. on SATURDAY, 31st inst., and BE RUN THROUGH TO SACRAMENTO WITHOUT CHANGE.

Berths and sections for the entire trip may be secured at the Company's office, No. 239 Broadway.

The "Wahsatch" may be seen at the Hudson River Depot daily until Saturday, from 10 A. M. until 6 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, leave New-York as follows: Cincinnati and Chicago Express, 8 A. M.; Chicago Express, 10:30 A. M.; Montreal Express, 4 P. M.; Pacific Express, 6:30 P. M.; Night Express, 11 P. M. Elegant drawing-room cars attached to all day trains, and sleeping cars to night trains. The 6:30 P. M. train runs on Sundays.

APRIL 26, 1869. WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-Pres.

NEW-YORK TO MONTREAL WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.—On and after July 26, 1869, a passenger train will leave New-York and Harlem Railroad depot, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 A. M. for Montreal, Ogdensburg and intermediate points.

Tickets can be procured and baggage checked to all points North.

I. C. BUCKHOUT, General Superintendent. NEW-YORK, July 24, 1869.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 8 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M., and at 12, midnight, on Saturdays. The 8 A. M. and 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. trains run through to Monsey.

MAY 17, 1869.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY.

You will find all Summer a full assortment of HOUSE KEEPING and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, SMALL WARES, MILLINERY GOODS, &c., AT POPULAR PRICES, at R. H. MACY'S, 14th-st. and 6th-av.

TOYS.—A FINE ASSORTMENT OF EVERY description of toys, at STAVELEY'S, No. 870 Broadway, near 18th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.

SIXTH WEEK.

LUCILLE WESTERN AS THE [illegible]
LUCILLE WESTERN AS COUNTESS DE MIRA.
LUCILLE WESTERN AS CARTOUCHE.
LUCILLE WESTERN AS THE PRINCESS.
LUCILLE WESTERN AS CAPT. ST. LEON.
LUCILLE WESTERN AS CLARISSE BELLVILLE

SATAN IN PARIS.

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

GENERAL ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

SATURDAY NIGHT—A MONSTER BILL. SATAN IN PARIS; And the great Irish National drama, ROBERT EMMETT.

Notice.—In compliance with repeated applications at the Box Office, the management respectfully announce the reproduction for SIX NIGHTS ONLY AND ONE MATINEE of the beautiful play of EAST LYNNE ON MONDAY, AUG. 2.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

ADDITIONAL ATTRACTION.

G. L. FOX'S AMERICAN PANTOMIME, HICCORY DICCORY DOCK. G. L. FOX (the unrivaled) CLOWN. KIRALFY TROUPE. MANIOLA, IMRE, BOLOSSY, ELEVEN DANCERS, WITH THE OLYMPIC'S CORPS DE BALLET. TWO DIVERTISEMENTS, HARVEST HOME, HUNGARIAN DANCE, AS HERETOFORE. MATINEES, 1½, WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

(Side panels: More Novelty. Kiralfy's New Comic Dance. Harvest Home. Kiralfys Appear Twice Every Evening. Matinee Wednesday, Saturday.)

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.

THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.

THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.

MR. J. LEVY.

THEO. THOMAS' UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA.

THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, JULY 29, AT 8.

1. Overture, "La Gazza Ladra"............Rossini
2. Waltz, "Debatten".....................Gung'l
3. Scherzo, "Reformation Symphony"......Mendelssohn
4. Polka Mazurka, "Die Sirene" } (new).....Strauss
   Polka Schnell, "Mit Mit Weile"
5. Grand Fantasie, "Puritani"............Bellini
6. Overture, "Tannhauser"................Wagner
7. Serenade, Solo for Cornet..............Schubert
   MR. J. LEVY.
8. Waltz, "Dissolutionen," (new)..........Strauss
9. Grand Fantasie, "Huguenots"...........Meyerbeer
10. Overture, "Merry Wives of Windsor"....Nicolai
11. Polka, "Zerlina," Solo for Cornet.....Kühling
    MR. J. LEVY.
12. Grand Quadrille, "Schustern," (new)...Strauss

ADMISSION THIRTY-FIVE CENTS.

PRIVATE BOXES, EXTRA, TWO DOLLARS.

Can be had during the day at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Schuberth & Co.'s, 820 Broadway.

WALLACK'S.

ENTHUSIASTIC SUCCESS of MR. W. R. FLOYD, MR. J. H. STODDART, C. H. MORTON, B. T. RINGGOLD, C. ROCKWELL, J. L. MATTHEWS and MISS EFFIE GERMON, in Boucicault's celebrated play of the LONG STRIKE!

Owing to the length and importance of this beautiful play, it will constitute the evening's entertainment.

MONDAY, Aug. 2, the great American Comedy of SELF! with the eminent comedian JOHN E. OWENS, in his famous impersonation of JOHN UNIT, for the first time in this City.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

LAST NIGHT BUT THREE OF MR. EDWIN ADAMS, MISS BLANCHE DE BAR, MISS FANNY MORANT, in Mrs. S. Marguerite's Domestic Drama, in five acts, entitled ENOCH ARDEN.

MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT 1.

ON MONDAY, AUG. 2, MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON AS RIP VAN WINKLE.

Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.

Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the theatre, or at the branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers.........JARRETT & PALMER.

REAPPEARANCE OF MISS LYDIA THOMPSON AND MR. HARRY BECKETT.

NEW ATTRACTIONS. TWO BURLESQUES.

GRAND BALLET. COMIC DRAMA.

LAST THREE NIGHTS OF THE LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE.

GOOD FOR NOTHING.

GRAND BALLET. LES NYMPHES.

IXION. SINBAD THE SAILOR.

SATURDAY—Benefit and last appearance of LYDIA THOMPSON.

MONDAY, Aug. 2, will be presented Boucicault's Irish drama, ARRAH-NA-POGUE.

DAN BRYANT.........as..........Shaun the Post
DOMINICK MURRAY....as..........Feeny
ROSE EYTINGE.......as..........Arrah
JOSEPHINE FIDDES...as..........Fanny Power

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Authorized successor to Barnum's American Museum.

BROADWAY—corner of 30th-st.—BROADWAY.

Positively last nights of Mr. E. EDDY.

100,000 Wonders. Two Dramatic performances. OPEN EVERY DAY. ADMISSION 30 CENTS. | Afternoon—His Last Legs and Dodging a Wife. Evening—JACK CADE.

FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF SAM RYAN.

MONDAY, Aug. 2—The WORRELL SISTERS' Burlesque company in LALLA ROOKH.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Miss KATE FISHER, and Messrs. HAWLEY and MIACO. PUTNAM, THE IRON SON OF '76. Hawley and Miaco. Two new acts, WRITING ON THE WALL.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Commissioners of the Central Park for and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Sixty-eighth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York.

We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First.—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to D. P. Ingraham, Jr., Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 32 Nassau-st., (Room No. 62,) in the said City, on or before the 3d day of August, 1869, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said 3d day of August, 1869, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Second.—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office, of the City of New-York, there to remain until the 14th day of August, 1869.

Third.—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, lying and being on Sixty-eighth-street, in the City of New-York, between the Eighth-avenue and the Hudson River, and extending on either side of said Sixty-eighth-street, half the distance to the next street thereto; and

Fourth.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of August, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

D. P. INGRAHAM, Jr., T. COMAN, S. W. DITCHETT, } Commissioners.

Dated NEW-YORK, June 28, 1869.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Avenue A, from One Hundredth-street to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the sixth day of August, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Avenue A from One Hundredth-street to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, in the City of New-York, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1867.

RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 19, 1869.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Sixty-fifth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such cases made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the tenth day of August, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Sixty-fifth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the People of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1867.

RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 19, 1869.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Ninety-fifth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such cases made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the sixth day of August, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Ninety-fifth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1867.

RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 19, 1869.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HENRY BURGY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Messrs. H. Burgy & Co., No. 67 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of July, 1869.—Dated Jan. 21, 1869.

HENRY V. BURGY, VICTOR DE LAUNAY, } Executors.

MEDICAL.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARriage.—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage, to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOtence, resulting from the follies of youth or other causes, young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should be careful and find the right place. Dr. LEWIS has given his special attention to the cure of private diseases without mercury for the last 40 years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

DR. E. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 4 City Hall-place.

A $5 BOTTLE OF DR. HUNTER'S Botanic Cordial restores the vigor of youth in ten days; gives health, strength and vigor to the most debilitated. Forty years' practice. New office, No. 20 Bond-st.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 20 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5.

DR. HARRISON MAY BE FOUND IN his office, No. 177 Bleecker-st., at all hours. Correspondence, consultations and office strictly private. Previous success in treatment is a guarantee of speedy cure.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMmediately by Dr. EVANS, No. 34 Chatham-st., without mercury. Manhood restored by his "Elixir of Life;" recommended before marriage; circular free.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale, capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 304 Pearl-st., up stairs.

AMUSEMENTS.

(see above)

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES.

We are offering our fine City-made work at a reduction of 10 to 20 per cent., in order to reduce our stock. Parties buying fine CITY WORK will find it to their interest to give us a call before they purchase, and our prices will be made satisfactory.

We also have a good assortment of plain substantial work for the country, such as ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES, DEPOT WAGONS, PONY WAGONS, PARK PHAETONS, &c., &c. All at low prices.

TOMLINSON, DEMAREST & CO., NO. 630 BROADWAY.

We have a SECOND-HAND carriages in GOOD ORDER, 1 six-seat Rockaway, 1 six-seat Brett, 1 fine Victoria, 2 Park Phaetons, 1 turn-out-seat Dog Cart. All at low prices.

SECOND-HAND SIX-SEAT PASSENger wagon at a bargain. Also second-hand and slightly soiled buggies, rockaways, Victorias, &c., cheap. All styles new carriages and harness, at GALVIN WITTY'S warerooms, No. 630 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

SUPPLIES FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

OFFICE OF PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAYMASTER, U. S. NAVY, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 20, 1869.

Sealed proposals, to conform in every respect with the terms and specifications contained in former advertisements, will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., the 31 proximo, for the following supplies, to be of the best quality and delivered free of expense, at the New-York Navy-yard, viz.:

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

5,000 cubic feet White Oak Plank Stock, from 40 to 50 feet in length, and

5,000 cubic feet fine-grained Southern Yellow Pine Plank Stock, none to be less than 35 feet.

Both lots to average 45 feet in length, to be 14 inches square at the top ends, and free from all defects.

500 gallons Raw Linseed Oil, cold pressed, free from all impurities.

Bidders will state in their proposals the date within which they will complete delivery if awarded to them.

Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour named.

J. C. ELDREDGE, Paymaster, U. S. Navy.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, July 12, 1869. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received until Aug. 14, 1869, for furnishing and delivering, at the site of the new Post Office, New-York, in such quantities and at such times as may be required, 150,000 c. feet, more or less, of dimension GRANITE, clear in color and free from seams, stains or sap. The stones will average 20 cubic feet each, and will be full to the square and true, sound in every particular, and according to a schedule of sizes to be furnished hereafter.

Also for furnishing and delivering, as above, 4,000 cubic yards, more or less, of GRANITE, LIMESTONE, or North River RUBBLE, to be flat on the bed, sound, and breaking with a clean, square fracture; one-quarter to be bond stones, to contain not less than 8 cubic feet, and no stone to contain less than 2 cubic feet, nor to be less than 8 inches thick.

Also, for 1,000 yards, more or less, of hard, durable STONE, broken to the size of hens' eggs, suitable for concrete.

Bids will be made by the cubic foot and yard, and will be tendered separately for dimension stone, rubble and concrete.

Payments to be made monthly, upon delivery and acceptance of the stone, by the Supervising Architect, or his agent, deducting 10 per cent. until the final completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of ($10,000) ten thousand dollars, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified to by the District Attorney of the district where the bidder resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if it be deemed for the interests of the Government to do so, and any bid that does not conform in every respect to this advertisement will not be considered.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Dimension, Rubble and Concrete Stone."

Bidders for dimension stone will submit in all cases a sample of the stone they bid for—six inches cube—showing the different styles of cutting suitable to and showing the quality of the material.

A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, July 12, 1869. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received until 12 M. of the 31st day of July, 1869, for the excavating and carting away of all earth from the site of the new Post Office on the Park, amounting to 52,000 cubic yards, more or less. The sand found on the site will not be included in the contract, but will be retained by the Department. The excavation to be made as directed by the supervising architect or his duly authorized agent.

Measurements will be made in the excavation and the payments monthly, reserving ten per centum to insure faithful and prompt completion of the work.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of ($10,000) ten thousand dollars, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified to by the District-Attorney of the district where the bidder resides. The Department reserves to itself the right of rejecting any or all bids, if it is deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, and any bid that does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement will not be considered.

Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Excavating," and addressed to the undersigned. A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, July 12, 1869. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived until 12 M. of the 31st day of July, 1869, for furnishing and delivering 20,000 barrels (more or less) of the best quality of Rosendale, or other cement, equal in quality thereto, on the site of the proposed Post Office building in New-York. Each barrel to contain at least 300 pounds of cement, and to be delivered in quantities of from 500 to 1,000 barrels, subject to the order of the Supervising Architect or his agent, and at such times as may be, in his judgment, necessary.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond, in the sum of $5,000, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract, if awarded to him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified to by the District-Attorney of the district where the bidder resides.

The Department reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so; and any bid that does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement will not be considered.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Supplying Cement," and addressed to A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, July 12, 1869. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received until 12 M. of the 31st day of July, 1869, for all and the whole of the iron fence and stone coping inclosing the United States property on the Park, New-York, 280 feet on Broadway, 280 feet on Park-row, and 150 feet circular connection between them, being 750 feet, more or less, of iron fence and coping.

Said fence and coping will require to be removed on or before the 14th day of August next, and all portions remaining on the ground after that date will be forfeit to the United States.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Iron Fence and Stone Coping," and will be addressed to the undersigned. The Department reserves to itself the right to reject any or all of the bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, and any bid that does not conform in every respect to this advertisement will not be considered.

A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect, Treasury Department.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

NO. 2 FIRST-ST., CORNER OF BOWERY.— WIDGER, clairvoyant, tells all you want to know, losses, numbers, medicine for all diseases, &c.

APPALLING CATASTROPHE.

Explosion of Fireworks in Printing-House-Square.

Three Persons Mortally Wounded and Four Others Badly Injured.

At a few minutes after 8 o'clock last evening Printing House-square was the scene of a terrible calamity, resulting in the serious injury of five men and two small boys. Three of the wounded have received fatal injuries. The accident, if such it may be termed, was caused by the igniting of a large quantity of sky-rockets and Roman candles, which were being conveyed in an open wagon, together with six men of the Jeremiah Murphy Chowder Club of the Fourth Ward, who were just returning from a chowder party at Bayonne, N. J. The rockets caught fire from a box of burning matches, which were carelessly dropped in their midst, almost instantaneously producing an explosion, followed by the whizzing and snapping of innumerable balls of fire. Hardly a moment elapsed after the explosion before a large crowd of spectators were attracted by loud cries of agony coming from the victims of the catastrophe. The bystanders promptly devoted their attention to the sufferers, the most of whom were wounded in the most ghastly manner. One little boy was found with all the clothing torn off his body, and with his flesh painfully lacerated by the ignited powder. Some portions of his body presented wounds of a very frightful description, his breast and his limbs being covered with blood and particles of skin. He was removed in a blanket to the Twenty-sixth Precinct Police Station, and was subsequently sent to the City Hospital on a stretcher. It was ascertained that he was named Richard Mulcahey, and that he resided with his parents at No. 32 Cherry-street. Another person named David Howard, alias "Ballycolly," aged 20 years, and living at No. 215 Water-street, received severe internal injuries, and was taken in a carriage to Bellevue Hospital. The rest of the wounded comprised Michael Barrett, aged 16, of No. 33 Cherry-street, who had his eyes burned out, besides having his hands burned to a crisp; Thomas Kelly, aged 19, of No. 37 Cherry-street, who was bruised in almost every part of his body, more particularly about his face; John Wogan, a man of No. 42 Cherry-street, who was run over by the wagon, receiving injuries in the groin and side; Wm. Radigan, of No. 46 Cherry-street, who had the skin torn from his legs; and Thomas Maher, of No. 84 Roosevelt-street, whose wounds were of a painful, although not of a fatal nature. The latter was the President of the Chowder Club. J. Bush, of No. 11 Chatham-street, was also slightly bruised.

ACCOUNT BY AN EYE-WITNESS.

Thomas Whalen, one of the members of the Chowder Club, who was in the wagon at the time of the occurrence, stated to our reporter that the Club had been on an excursion to Bayonne, N. J., during the day; the excursionists, numbering between sixty and eighty persons, chartered thirteen stages to convey them; they also engaged a large wagon from Charles Levy, Jr., of the Cortlandt-street Stage Line, to carry refreshments and fireworks. Whalen said that the fireworks were worth about $10, and the Club commenced discharging them after they had landed in this City on their return.

CAUSE OF THE EXPLOSION.

The disaster occurred nearly opposite French's Hotel. One of the party lighted a match for the purpose of setting off a Roman candle, but was so careless as to set the whole box in a blaze. He then dropped the matches among the fireworks in the bottom of the wagon, but subsequently picked them up and threw them into the street. A few of the matches escaped his notice, and these were the cause of the explosion. At the time it occurred there were six persons in the wagon, including Maher.

ANOTHER VERSION BY AN ASTOR HOUSE BOARDER.

A boarder at the Astor House witnessed the explosion while standing in Printing-house-square. He was first attracted to the chowder party by the appearance of a large number of stages at the lower extremity of the Park. He saw them discharge a sky-rocket directly in front of the Astor House; it was followed by another, which fell near the City Hall. Just as the party reached the Times office corner a third rocket was discharged, after which the explosion. The wagon contained between sixty and seventy Roman candles and as many rockets, all of which exploded. The air in the immediate vicinity of the square was filled with a very strong stench arising from the burning clothing of the persons who were in the wagon. Among the latter was Maher, who was obliged to jump out of the conveyance into the gutter in order to get out of the way of the explosion. The horses attached to the wagon took fright when the fireworks burst, and ran up Chatham-street, despite the strenuous exertions of Charles Smith, the driver. Their flight was arrested by J. Bush, not without some damage to himself, however.

THE CONDITION OF THE SUFFERERS.

Among the persons who received the most severe injuries were Thomas Kelly, Michael Mulcahey, David Howard and Michael Barrett, three of whom are not expected to survive, their injuries or burns being of the most horrible character. Five of the sufferers were removed to the City Hospital, where they received kind and excellent treatment from Dr. Swazey, the House Surgeon of the Hospital, and Dr. Buckley, who did their best to soothe their pain.

The two boys were terribly macerated, and were piteously crying for relief. One of them was visited in the hospital by his mother, who had learned of her son's condition through some members of the Club. Immediately on learning of the disaster, Sergeant Robinson, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, dispatched a squad to look after the injured, and to take them to the hospital. He also answered numerous and anxious inquiries after missing friends and relatives. Among the policemen belonging to the Twenty-sixth Precinct who did efficient service in aiding the wounded were Roundsman Porcher and Patrolmen Gaynar, Clapp, Armstrong, Moore, McGrade, and Thriner. Captain Allaire, of the Fourth Precinct, was also very attentive in looking after the sufferers. He was assisted by Officers Riley and Waterman, belonging to his command.

THE TURF.

The Goodwood Races in Sussex, England—The Races of the Opening Day.

London, Wednesday, July 28.

Yesterday was the first day of the Goodwood races in Sussex. The weather was generally fine, a refreshing breeze prevailing all day. In the afternoon there were two or three light showers, but the track remained hard and good. There was a very large attendance. The trains from this city went down heavily loaded.

The first race was for the Craven Stakes of 5 sovereigns each, with 50 added; Craven Course, one mile and a quarter, which was won by Sir J. Hawley's *Blue Gown*, beating Sir C. Legard's *Vespasian* second, and Mr. Thomas' *Lamiash* third. Only three started. The betting was even on *Blue Gown* and *Vespasian*, and thirty to one against *Lamiash*.

The second race was for the Lavant Stakes of 50 sovereigns each; second horse to receive half his stake; half a mile; closed with twenty-three subscribers. This was won by Mr. Merry's *Sunshine*, beating Mr. Pryor's filly by *King of Trumps*, and Sir J. Hawley's filly by *Asteroid* third. Five started. The betting was two to one against *Sunshine*, four to one against Mr. Pryor's filly, and five to one against Mr. Hawley's filly.

The third race was for the Rous Stakes of 20 sovereigns each; closed with six subscribers. This was won by Lord Strafford's *Rupert*, beating Mr. W. Day's *Oracovienus*.

The fourth race was for the Gratwicke Stakes of 100 sovereigns each, one mile and a half, twenty subscribers, and was won by Sir J. Hawley's b. c. *Siderolite*, beating Baron Rothschild's b. c. by *The Whigler* second, and Mr. Bowes's b. f. *Kentish Fire* third. Only three started. This was a very exciting race, and much money changed hands on the result. The favorites were beaten, as will be seen by the following schedule of the betting previous to the race: Two to one against *Siderolite*, even on Rothschild's colt, and even on Bowes's filly.

The fifth race was for the Ham Stakes of 100 sovereigns, the second horse to receive 200 sovereigns, closed with twenty-two subscribers. This was won by Lord Falmouth's b. c. *Kingcraft*, beating Mr. Merry's ch. c. *Sunlight*.

The sixth race was for the Annesley Stakes of 100 sovereigns, each subscriber to name two, the Queen's Plate Course, closed with seven subscribers. The race was won by *Beep* beating Mr. Savile's *Blueskin*, second; Mr. Bowes's *Merry and Wise*, third. Three started. The betting was five to one against *Blueskin*, and five to one against *Merry and Wise*.

The last race was for the Stewards' Cup, value 300 sovereigns, with 100 added. The race was won by Mr. Pedley's b. c. *Fichu*, beating Captain Christie's *Salliet* and *Belphlegon*, third. Twenty-nine started. The betting was sixteen to one against *Fichu*, forty to one against *Salliet*, and twenty-five to one against *Belphlegon*.

SECOND DAY.

The Goodwood Stakes, (handicap,) of 25 sovereigns each subscription, 15 sovereigns forfeit, with 100 sovereigns added, the second horse to receive 100 sovereigns out of the stakes, two miles and a half, fifty-four subscribers, were won by Mr. J. B. Day's b. c. *Starter*, by *Voltigeur*, out of *Gamaola*, 3 years, by a length and a half; Mr. Savile's ch. f. *Miss Gratwicke*, by *Parmesan*, out of *Lady Blanche*, 4 years, was second; and Lord St. Vincent's b. c. *Adolphus*, by *Costa*, or *Lord Albemarle*, out of *Ada de Clare*, 3 years, a bad third. The betting just previous to the race was two to one against the winner, twelve to one against *Miss Gratwicke*, and six to one against *Adolphus*. Ten ran.

The Findon Stakes of 10 sovereigns each for two-year olds, colts 119 pounds, fillies 116 pounds, three-quarters of a mile, were won by Lord Vivian's bl. c. *Burgundy*, by *Claret*, out of *Just in Time*; Count F. de Lagrange's ch. c. *Alaric*, by *Monarque*, out of *Lionne*, second; and Lord Westmoreland's b. c. *Guy Dayrell*, by *Wild Dayrell*, out of *Regicelle*, third. Six ran. The betting before the race was two to one against each of the horses placed.

The Drawing-room Stakes of 25 sovereigns each, 10 forfeit, 100 sovereigns added, for three-year olds, colts 122 pounds, fillies 118 pounds, one mile and a quarter, were won by Lord Strafford's ro. c. *Rupert*, by *Knowsley*, out of *Rapid Rhone's* dam; Mr. Chaplin's b. c. *Acaster*, by *Voltigeur*, out of *Lady Grosvenor*, second, and Mr. Savile's brother to *Rosicoll*, third. The betting was two to one against *Rupert*, and three to one against each of the others.

The Goodwood Derby of 25 sovereigns each, 15 forfeit, for three-year olds, was a walk over by the Duke of Hamilton's ch. c. *Chattiperault*, by *Newminster*, out of *Leonie's* dam.

The Race Between American Girl and Mountain Boy, at Catskill.

Hudson, N. Y., Wednesday, July 28.

The great race announced to come off to-morrow, between *American Girl* and *Mountain Boy*, will not take place for unexplained reasons.

Trotting Match Between Lady Thorn and Goldsmith Maid for $2,000—The Fastest Three Heats Ever Trotted on Long Island—Lady Thorn the Winner in Three Straight Heats—Time, 2:21¾! 2:20½!! 2:21¼!!!

The great match between the two celebrated fast trotters, *Lady Thorn* and *Goldsmith Maid*, for $2,000, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, which, since it was made by their respective owners on the Fashion Course last week, has been the sole topic of discussion in sporting circles throughout the country, came off yesterday on the Union Course, L. I. Although the majority of the influential patrons of trotting are out of town at present, yet there was a very fine attendance yesterday to see the race, and those present have the satisfaction of knowing that they witnessed the fastest race of mile heats ever trotted on Long Island, as well as the fastest heat ever made on the old Union Course, which has been the scene of so many memorable contests. The victory of *Goldsmith Maid* over *American Girl* last week, at the Suffolk Park Course, Philadelphia, when the latter was in the full bloom of her repeated triumphs over the fastest trotters in the land, had so elated the owners of the former that they regarded her as invincible, and claiming for her the sovereignty of the American trotting turf, boldly threw down the gauntlet to any trotter in the world for a race of mile heats in harness. This challenge was accepted by Mr. James McMann on behalf of his famous mare *Lady Thorn*, who for three years had gallantly maintained the distinguished title of "Queen of the Turf," and was not now going to surrender it without a struggle. Twice this season had she defeated *American Girl*, and although the latter had subsequently nobly retrieved her lost laurels, yet to a comparative new comer like *Goldsmith Maid*, the old bay mare whom Pfifer had so often piloted to victory was not disposed to quietly yield her hard won honors; hence the match of yesterday. It was for $1,000 a side, half forfeit, mile heats, best three in five, and to witness it the sporting men of Boston, Philadelphia, Providence, and other cities, mustered numerously. The track was in excellent order after the previous heavy rains, but was heavy in some places, and was certainly not a fast track to produce which another day's sun and a light harrow would have been necessary. The victory of *Goldsmith Maid* over Mr. Lovell's great mare at Philadelphia made the betting men think she was bound to win this race also, and, with the usual reckless plunging that characterizes this class of turf speculators, they rushed upon her in the pools and made her such a favorite that $100 to $60 was the current odds on her beating *Lady Thorn*. But the partisans of Dan. Pfifer's mare, relying upon that able horseman's assurance that she never was doing as going so well as she was now, freely accepted the tempting odds offered them, and so staunchly did they invest their money in the pool auctioneer's box on their favorite that the odds fell to $100 to $80 before the bell summoned the horses to the score. It was rumored also that Budd Doble, who was driving the mare, was sick, which had some little effect in sending his mare back. But when the horses came on the track and commenced scoring, and the superb condition of *Lady Thorn* was visible, combined with the evident superiority of speed that she showed in scoring, she advanced rapidly in public estimation, and at the start the *Maid* had the call at the short price of $115 to $100. The betting was very heavy, and many thousands of dollars were dependent on the issue.

First Heat.—In scoring the first time *Lady Thorn* cast a shoe, and some time was spent in replacing it. After repeated failures they got the word, *Lady Thorn* slightly in advance. Going around the turn, *Goldsmith Maid* broke, and before she settled, *Lady Thorn* was two lengths in advance, a position she retained to the quarter pole in 36 seconds. Along the backstretch the *Lady* steadily widened the space between them, so that as they passed the half-mile pole in 1:10½, there were three clear lengths separating them. On the lower stretch *Goldsmith Maid* left her feet, but Doble had her down instantly, and she closed a little on the leading mare, who, however, still led a couple of lengths as they swung into the homestretch. Unable to live the fast pace that *Lady Thorn* was now carrying her, *Goldsmith Maid* again broke as they passed the drawgate, and *Lady Thorn* trotting steadily, came home a winner of the heat by two lengths in 2:21¾.

Second Heat.—So conspicuous was the the superiority of *Lady Thorn* over her opponent in the last heat, that the odds were now $100 to $100 on her winning the race. After three attempts they got the word, with *Goldsmith Maid* half a length ahead. But she did not long hold this position, for *Lady Thorn* rushed past her, was half a length in front at the turn, and, trotting in magnificent style, steadily drew away, until, at the quarter pole, she was a length in front—time 35 seconds. She could not increase her advantage, however, along the backstretch, for *Goldsmith Maid* hung persistently on her wheel, and laid there on passing the half-mile pole, in 1:10. On the lower side, the *Maid* crept up, and although the *Lady* was trotting as fast and regular as a steam-engine, she gradually got to her head and laid there as they passed the three-quarter pole. But the pace was too fast for Doble's mare to maintain long, and on coming up the homestretch the long sweeping stride of *Lady Thorn* began to tell, and steadily drawing away, she went over the score a winner of the heat in 2:20½, the fastest heat ever made on the Union Course, and only equaled by *Flora Temple* in her memorable race with the double team over the Fashion Course.

Third Heat.—No betting. After repeated failures they got the word, with the *Maid* half a length ahead, but breaking at the turn, *Lady Thorn* passed her and led a length to the quarter-pole in 35 seconds. The *Maid* hung at the *Lady's* wheel along the backstretch, and daylight was just visible between them as they went past the half-mile pole in 1:10. Here *Goldsmith Maid* left her feet, but without losing much ground, and at the three-quarter pole there was but half a length between them. But the dangerous quarter stretch was yet to be trotted, when *Lady Thorn's* long sweeping stride tells so effectually, and as the pair came up it, it was evident that *Lady Thorn*, despite the closeness of the struggle, was the mistress of the situation. Steadily and surely she drew away inch by inch, and after the finest and fastest race ever witnessed on the classic trotting soil of the old Union, she won the heat and race by two lengths in 2:21¼.

A second race, between Dr. Ogle's b. g. *Red Rover* and Mr. Lovell's b. g. *Young Commodore*, for $200, mile heats, three in five, in harness, came off after the preceding race, and was won in three heats by *Red Rover*. Time, 2:35½, 2:40, [illegible].

SUMMARY.

Union Course, L. I., July 28.—Match $2,000, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

D. Pfifer's b. m. Lady Thorn	1	1	1
B. Doble's b. m. Goldsmith Maid	2	2	2

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half mile.	Mile.
First Heat	36	1:10½	2:21¾
Second Heat	35	1:10	2:20½
Third Heat	35	1:10	2:21¼

Sad Accident in Newark—Two Persons Drowned.

A lamentable accident occurred at the City Dock, at the foot of Market-street, Newark, last evening, by which two persons, just returned from a pleasure trip, suddenly lost their lives. The steamer *Sleepy Hollow*, which had borne the excursionists of St. Joseph's Society to Dudley's Grove, returned at about 8:30 o'clock, and drew up at the City Dock to land her load of living freight. The gang-planks were thrown down, and the passengers crowded over them in haste to get to their homes. Mr. James Magee, one of the excursionists, was walking off with the crowd, when, pressed by those who followed him, he missed his footing and fell over the side. As he went down he threw out his arms for aid and caught a lady, Mrs. Morris, and pulled her down with him. They plunged into the water and disappeared. A search was immediately made for their bodies, but it had proved unsuccessful at 11:30 o'clock last night. The search was continued, however, by the light of lanterns and torches, and with the aid of the hundreds who were companions with the unfortunate couple upon their pleasure trip.

Mrs. Morris resided in Montgomery-street, was a zealous member of the church and was highly respected by those who had her acquaintance. Mr. Magee was a junk-dealer by occupation, and resided in South Market-street.

The Hudson City Church Disaster.

The inquest over the bodies of the victims of the disaster at the falling of St. Joseph's Church, in Hudson City, on Wednesday last, was resumed before Coroner Warren at the Palisade Hotel last evening. Three witnesses were examined, who gave their opinion as to the causes of the accident. Wm. Lewell, Jr., testified that in his opinion the arches had sprung apart, and that even if the centres had not been struck, the accident would have occurred. James Doran and Wm. C. Whyte were also sworn, and gave their testimony, which threw no new light, however, upon the case. The inquest was adjourned at 11 o'clock, to be continued next Monday evening. The testimony of Mr. Andrews, the Superintendent, will then be given, and the inquest will probably be concluded.

The Newark and Paterson Railroad.

A trial trip was made yesterday over the Newark and Paterson Railroad. The train left Newark at about 10:30 o'clock. The passage to the Erie depot in Paterson, a distance of eleven miles, consumed but little less than an hour. The return trip was made in about fifty minutes. The train was run at a lower rate of speed than that at which trains will be run after the completion of the road—the trip yesterday being made merely for the purpose of testing the capacity of the rails. It is thought that when the road shall have been got in running order the distance will be easily accomplished in about forty minutes.

The Arion Society.

The Arion Society gave its third entertainment for the season, under the direction of Mr. Charles Bergmann, at the Terrace Garden, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets, near Lexington-avenue, yesterday evening. The exercises consisted of a concert, the performance of a comedy in one act on the Summer stage in the garden, and dancing in the ball-room.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

The regular meeting of the New-York Fruit-Growers' Club takes place to-day, at 1:30 P. M., at Nos. 25 and 27 Park-place. A variety of small fruits, &c., will be exhibited, and there will be a discussion in regard to them. The meeting is free to all who desire to attend.

Dr. Walter, of No. 135 Delancey-street, on his way last evening to visit a patient, was taken with bleeding of the lungs while in the street, and was taken into the drug store corner of Essex and Delancey streets, where he died in a few moments. The remains were taken to his late residence, and the Coroner notified to hold an inquest.

The Base Ball Clubs, Comus Union and Crescent, will play on Saturday next, on the grounds adjacent to the Howard House, East New-York. Game will be called at 2:30 P. M.

William Cook, a native of England, aged about 45 years, entered the barber shop No. 140 Spring-street, apparently in perfect health, and sat down in a chair to be shaved, and while undergoing that operation suddenly died. The remains were taken in charge for an inquest by the Coroner.

George Logan, aged 10 years, who resided at No. 269 Rivington-street, last evening fell off the dock at the foot of Stanton-street, East River, and was drowned. The body was not recovered.

Reni Rivingh, 6 years of age, of No. 161 East Twenty-second-street, set her clothes on fire while playing with matches, and would have been severely burned but for the promptness of Officer Whiskey, of the Eighteenth Precinct, who pulled off his coat, and, by wrapping it around the child, extinguished the flames before she had been much hurt. His hands, however, were severely burned and his coat destroyed.

John Ficke, aged 14, of Jersey City, was severely injured yesterday afternoon at the corner of Broadway and Canal-street, by being struck with the pole of a carriage. He was taken to the City Hospital.

Brooklyn.

Mr. Isaac Van Auden, residing in Columbia-street, near Clark, has asked the Common Council to take two feet off the sidewalk on each side of the street, so as to enable him to turn his wagon and span of horses in front of his house without the wheels scraping on the curbstones. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher objects to Mr. Van Auden's request, and in the name of all the other residents and property owners on the street, protests against the proposed widening. The matter will come up for consideration at the next regular meeting of the Common Council.

The Eastern District is greatly disturbed at present as to whether Otto Koschwitz, a boy of very tender years, slept in the Dutchtown Station-house for twenty-four hours, or only dreamed that he did. The boy asserts that he was taken there by his teacher, identifies the Sergeant in charge at the time he was taken there, and the doorman who put him in the cellar, (not the cell.) The father of the boy, Henry Koschwitz, insists that the boy was in the cellar as stated. The teacher denies all knowledge of the boy, and the Sergeant and doorman say they never saw him before he went to identify them.

Mr. A. J. Spieldock, who keeps a clothing store at No. 269 Myrtle-avenue, was arrested at the instance of Assistant Fire Marshal Keady yesterday, on suspicion of having set fire to his store on the night of the 21st inst. It appears that Spieldock was insured for $7,100 in the Phenix and Manhattan Companies; that according to his own showing the value of his stock at selling prices was $3,036 70; that he stated his loss to be $2,400, and finally agreed to accept $1,149 50. For these and some other reasons Mr. Spieldock is required to appear before Justice Riley this morning for examination.

The Adelphi Academy, heretofore a successful private institution, has been purchased and incorporated by a number of influential citizens, as was intimated in the Times about a month ago. Together with the amount of endowment, $60,000, the total cost will be about $160,000.

Philip McGuire and Patrick Toner, his son-in-law, residing at No. 47 Willow-street, near Atlantic-street, got into an affray last night, which resulted in Toner, who is a cripple, stabbing his father-in-law in the abdomen with a pair of tailor's shears, inflicting a dangerous wound. It appears that McGuire was intoxicated at the time and was to blame for the difficulty. Toner was arrested and locked up in the Forty-third Precinct Station-house to await the result of McGuire's injuries.

New-Jersey.

The case of Policeman Matthew Campbell, charged with the murder of Morris Long, in the First Ward, on the night of the 3d inst., was continued yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge Cardozo. The testimony on both sides is all in, and the summing up of counsel will be commenced to-day.

The body of Samuel Robins, son of Constable Robins, of Hudson City, was found floating in the Hackensack River yesterday morning. He is supposed to have been drowned while bathing.

The real and personal estate in Newark has a valuation of $45,500,000. The total tax is $146,500.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, Wednesday, July 28—11 A. M.

Consols open at 93⅛ for money and 93¼ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 82⅝. Eries, 19; Illinois Centrals, 94.

Liverpool, Wednesday, July 28—11 A. M.

Cotton—The market is a shade firmer; Middling Uplands, 12¾d.; Middling Orleans, 13⅛d. The sales to-day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

Breadstuffs—Wheat, 9s. 1d. ⅌ cental for No. 2 Red Western.

Havre, Wednesday, July 28.

Cotton closed last night at 151f. ⅌ cwt. on the spot and afloat.

London, Wednesday, July 28.

Sugar quiet and steady, to arrive. Petroleum firm.

London, Wednesday, July 28—2 P. M.

Consols, 93⅛ for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds are unchanged. Erie Railroad shares, 19⅛; Illinois Centrals, 93⅞.

Liverpool, Wednesday, July 28—1 P. M.

The Cotton market is unchanged. Cheese, 63s. ⅌ cwt. for the best grade of American Fine.

Havre, Wednesday, July 28.

The Cotton market opens buoyant at 151⅞ francs both on the spot and afloat.

London, Wednesday, July 28—4:30 P. M.

Consols closed at 93⅛ both for money and the account. United States Five-Twenty Bonds are firm at 82⅞. Stocks are steady; Erie Railway Shares, 19; Illinois Centrals, 94; Atlantic and Great Western, 25.

Liverpool, Wednesday, July 28—4:30 P. M.

Cotton closed a shade firmer at 12¾d. for Middling Uplands, and 13⅛d. for Middling Orleans. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales.

Breadstuffs—California White Wheat is quiet and steady, but unchanged; No. 2 Red Western Wheat, 9s. 1d.@9s. 2d. ⅌ cental.

London, Wednesday, July 28—4:30 P. M.

Linseed Oil, £32 10s. ⅌ ton. Tallow, 45s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

Antwerp, Wednesday, July 28.

Petroleum is dull but unchanged.

Havre, Wednesday, July 28—Evening.

Cotton closed quiet and steady for both on spot and afloat.

Frankfort, Wednesday, July 28—Evening.

United States Five-twenties closed at 87⅛@87¼ for the old issue.

Paris, Wednesday, July 28.

Bourse buoyant; Rentes, 72f. 15c.

Havana, Wednesday, July 28.

Sugars are slow of sale, but prices are unaltered. Exchange—On London, 14½@15 ⅌ cent. premium; on Paris, 2@2½ ⅌ cent. premium.

The steamer *Missouri* arrived here this morning.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Buffalo, Wednesday, July 28.

Receipts—Flour, 4,300 bbls.; Wheat, 65,000 bushels; Corn, 86,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 58,000 bushels; Corn, 16,000 bushels; Oats, 26,000 bushels. Freights to New-York—Wheat, 12½c.; Corn, 10½c.; Oats, 7½c.@7½c. Flour quiet and firm; sales 500 bbls. City-ground Spring at $6 50@$7. Rye Flour nominally $5 75. Wheat opened dull and declined, and closed firm at the quotations given; sales in the morning, 20,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 42@$1 43; 6,000 bushels No. 3 at $1 34@$1 35; and in the afternoon 30,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee at $1 40@$1 41; 7,000 bushels No. 3 Chicago at $1 39; 15,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club, at close, at $1 42½, with a tendency upward. Corn steady, with a moderate inquiry; sales 31,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 86c.; 23,000 bushels warm at 85c.; 3,000 bushels Kiln-dried at $1 02. Oats quiet and unchanged. Pork held at $33 50@$34. Lard, 19c.@19½c. Highwines selling in retail lots at $1 07.

St. Louis, Wednesday, July 28.

Tobacco less active and unchanged. Cotton—Nothing doing. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat declined 3c.@10c.; Prime to Strictly Prime Red Fall, $1 50@$1 55; Choice to Fancy do, $1 50@$1 65. Corn—Best qualities are firm; lower grades heavy; Good to Prime White, $1 00@$1 10; Choice to Fancy White, $1 11½@$1 12. Oats dull; Old in the elevator, 70c.; Choice New White, in sacks, 64@65c.; Old Mixed, 70c.; Choice White, 72c.@72½c. Rye dull, at $1 15@$1 20. Whisky, $1 07@$1 08. Pork higher, at $34@$34 50. Dry-salted Shoulders, 14c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17½c. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 15c.; Clear Rib Sides, 18½c.@18¾c.; Clear Sides, 19¼c.@19c. Sugar-cured Hams, 22c.@24c. Lard nominal, at 19½c.@19c. for tierce, 20c.@21c. for keg. Cattle quiet at $3 25@$8 50. Live Hogs firm at $9@$9 75. Receipts—Flour, 2,300 bbls.; Wheat, 23,000 bushels; Corn, 8,000 bushels; Oats, 3,300 bushels; Rye, 1,500 bushels.

Chicago, Wednesday, July 28.

Flour easier; Spring Extras, $5 75@$7. Wheat dull for No. 1; sales at $1 39½@$1 37, and $1 38 for cash; $1 25 seller August. Corn quiet and lower; sales of No. 2 at 90c., seller August. Oats dull and lower; sales of No. 2 at 59c. 56c. for new and old receipts; later, 59c.@60c. for old, and 58c.@58½c. for new. Rye quiet and nominal; No. 2, $1 05. Barley nominal. Highwines unsettled; sales at $1 06@$1 06½. Mess Pork inactive and firmer at $33 50@$33 75. Lard firm at 18¾c. Dry-salted Shoulders firm at 13½c.@13¾c. Cattle dull, weak and lower; Cows and Steers, $3 50@$5; Good to Choice, $6 50@$7 25. Live Hogs active and firm at $8 60@$9 10 for Common; $9 25@$9 65 for Good to Choice. Freights nominally at 9½c. on Corn, and 10c. on Wheat, to Buffalo. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour; 19,000 bushels Wheat; 34,000 bushels Corn; 20,000 bushels Oats; 5,000 Hogs. Shipments—3,200 bbls. Flour; 112,000 bushels Wheat; 57,000 bushels Corn; 1,200 bushels Oats; 3,000 Hogs.

Oswego, Wednesday, July 28.

Flour active; sales 3,000 bbls. at $7 50 for No. 1 Spring; $7 75 for Amber Winter; $8 25 for White; $8 for Double Extra. Wheat firm, but unchanged; sales 6,500 bushels Prime White Canadian at $1 67¼; 1,000 bushels Fair do. at $1 58½; 1,000 bushels Choice do. at $1 65; 2,000 bushels No. 1 White Michigan at $1 80; 1,000 bushels Amber Michigan at $1 60; 1,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 45; 1,000 held at $1 10 for No. 1. Corn—Mill-feed steady. Shorts, $24@$25; Shipstuffs, $28; Middlings, $28@$30 ⅌ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 9½c.; Corn, 7¾c., to New-York. Lake Imports—41,300 bushels Wheat, 13,600 bushels Corn, 2,140,000 feet Lumber. Canal Exports—14,200 bushels Wheat, 872,000 feet Lumber.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, July 28.

Cotton unchanged. Flour firmer and more inquiry; Spring Wheat Extra Family, $6 50@$7 50; Pennsylvania do, $6 25@$6 75; Ohio do., $7@$8; Fancy, $8 50@$9 50. Wheat—Improved demand and advanced 2@4c.; sales 3,000 bushels Red, (a part new,) at $1 55@$1 60. Rye unchanged. Corn active; Yellow, $1 10@$1 17; Mixed Western, $1 14@$1 16. Oats steady; Western, 75c.@77c.; New Delaware, 65c.@70c. Groceries unchanged. Provisions held firm. Petroleum firm; Crude, 22c.@23c.; Refined, 34c.@35c. Whisky scarce; held at $1 20.

Baltimore, Wednesday, July 28.

Cotton quiet and steady; Middlings, 34c. Flour quiet, demand light, stock scarce; Howard-street Superfine, $5 75@$6; Extra do., $6 50@$7 25; do. Family, $7 75@$9; City Mills Superfine, $6@$6 75; do. Extra, $6 50@$7 50; do. Family, $8@$10 50; Western Superfine, $5 50@$6; do. Extra, $6 50@$7; do. Family, $7 50@$8. Wheat heavy; Red, $1 55@$1 60. Corn firmer; Prime White, $1 05@$1 10. Oats firm, 67c.@70c. Mess Pork quiet at $34 50. Bacon active and firm; Rib Sides, 18¾c.@19c.; Clear Rib, 19½c.@19¾c.; Shoulders, 15¾c.@16c. Hams, 23c.@24c. Lard quiet at 19¼c.@20c. Whisky firm; stock scarce at $1 14@$1 15.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, July 28.

Cotton steady; Middlings, 32½c.; sales 140 bales; receipts, 38 bales. Gold, 135¾. Exchange—Sterling, 150; New-York Sight, ¼ ⅌ cent. premium. Flour firm; Superfine, $5 50; Double Extra, $6 50; Treble Extra, $6 75. Corn—White, $1 25. Oats, 76c. Bran, $1 25. Hay—Prime, $28. Pork held at $35 25. Bacon firm, at 15½c. for Shoulders; 19¼c. for sides. Lard—Tierce, 19¾@21c.; keg, 21½c.@22c. Sugar stiffer; Common, 10½c.@11½c.; Prime, 14c. Molasses nominal; Prime Fermenting, 75c. Whisky, $1 17½. Coffee dull; Fair, 15½c.; Prime, 16½c.@17c.

Albany, Wednesday, July 28.

Wheat—Good inquiry for Amber and Choice White; other qualities neglected; Amber advanced 5c.; Choice White firm; Amber State, $1 56; No. 1 Red, $1 60; No. 2 Amber Michigan, $1 60; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 80@$1 70; No. 1, $1 60@$1 65; Extra, $1 60@$1 65; No. 2 Genesee, $1 56@$1 60; No. 1, $1 65@$1 70. Rye in improved demand, with a limited supply; State held at $1 32. Corn in improved demand and steady; Unsound and Kiln-dried Western Mixed, $1 02@$1 05; Good to Choice, $1 15@$1 16. Barley malt firm, with no sales. Oats declined to 85c. for State; Western dull at 85c.

Cincinnati, Wednesday, July 28.

Flour firm; Family, $6 60@$6 75. Wheat firm; Red, $1 20@$1 25; White, $1 35@$1 45. Corn advancing; Ear, 90c. Oats advancing; Old, 77c.@78c.; New, 60c.@75c. Rye steady at $1. Whisky, $1 05@$1 10. Tobacco firm; sales 104 hhds. at $5@$18 75. Provisions firmer. Bulk Meats, 13¾c.@14c. for Shoulders; 18¼c.@18½c. for Sides. Bacon higher; Shoulders, 15c.; Sides, 18c.@18½c. Lard quiet at 19¼c.@19½c. Gold, 135 buying. Exchange steady at par buying. Money market easy.

Toledo, Wednesday, July 28.

Flour steady. Wheat declined 4c.@5c.; Amber, $1 55 on spot and seller July; $1 33 seller August; No. 1 Red, $1 38; No. 2, $1 34½@$1 34½, on spot, declining; No. 1, 86½c.; No. 2, 87½c., on spot; 85c., seller August. Oats quiet; No. 1 and Michigan, 75c. Receipts—6,000 bushels Wheat, 5,500 bushels Corn. Shipments—3,500 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn.

Milwaukee, Wednesday, July 28.

Flour dull; Choice Iowa and Minnesota, $6 50@$6 75. Wheat steady at $1 35½ for No. 1, $1 34½ for No. 2. Oats firm at 72½c. for No. 2. Corn unsettled; No. 2, 85c. Rye firm at $1 05 for No. 1. Barley nominally $1 20@$1 40 for Fair to Good. Grain Freights quiet and unchanged. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour; 34,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour; 52,000 bushels Wheat.

Memphis, Wednesday, July 28.

Cotton dull; Low Middlings, 31c.; receipts, 17 bales. Flour active; Medium grades, $6 50@$6 50. Wheat steady at $1 25. Corn, 97c.@$1. Oats, 82½c. Pork, $34 50@$35. Lard, 20c.@21½c. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 15½c.; Sides, 19½c.

Louisville, Wednesday, July 28.

Flour firm; Superfine, $4 50. Tobacco steady; sales 171 hhds. at $5 50@$15 75. Grain steady and unchanged. Provisions buoyant; Shoulders, 15¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 19c.; Clear Sides, 19½c. Hams—Extra Sugar-Cured, 25c. Lard, 19¾c. Whisky, $1 07 for raw.

San Francisco, Wednesday, July 28.

Flour, $5@$5 87½; Oregon Extra, $5 25@$5 75. Wheat—Fair to Choice shipping, $1 60½@$1 72½. Legal Tenders, 74.

Augusta, Ga., Wednesday, July 28.

Cotton—Market easier; nothing doing; sales, 20 bales; receipts, 7 bales; Middlings nominally 31½c.

Mobile, Ala., Wednesday, July 28.

Cotton in fair demand, closing firm; sales 300 bales; Low Middlings, 30c.; receipts, 11 bales.

Wilmington, N. C., Wednesday, July 28.

Turpentine—Spirits active at 36c.; Crude unchanged. Resin quiet at $1 25@$3 25. Tar quiet.

Charleston, S. C., Wednesday, July 28.

Cotton dull, with no sales; Middlings nominally 32c.; exports coastwise, 59 bales; receipts, none.

Detroit, Wednesday, July 28.

Wheat firm; No. 1 White Winter, $1 63@$1 65.

Savannah, Ga., Wednesday, July 28.

Cotton—Nothing doing; exports, 110 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, July 28.

Stocks active; Pennsylvania State Fives, 107; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 31; Reading Railroad, 48⅞; Pennsylvania Railroad, 55⅝. Gold, 135¾.

Weather Report.

New-York, Wednesday, July 28—8 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	S. W.	Clear	73
Halifax	N.	Cloudy	73
Portland	W.	Clear	73
New-York	W. S. W.	Clear	80
Philadelphia	S. W.	Clear	77
Wilmington, Del.	W.	Clear	78
Washington	S. W.	Overcast	80
Fortress Monroe	S. W.	Clear	80
Richmond	W.	Clear	73
Oswego	S. W.	Clear	78
Buffalo	S. W.	Cloudy	73
Pittsburg	—	Clear	74
Louisville	S.	Cloudy	75
Mobile	S.	Clear	84
New-Orleans	W.	Clear	84
Key West	E.	Clear	82
Havana	—	Clear	83
Augusta, Ga.	S.	Clear	84
Savannah	S.	Clear	81
Charleston	S. E.	Clear	84

[Advertisement.]

Some people may think that there are better places to purchase a Summer beaver or straw hat than Knox's, corner of Broadway and Fulton-st. But they are mistaken. Long years of experience have taught him what the public desire. His stock is always seasonable, and of the latest styles and best materials. No one knows better than he how to please his customers. All who buy of Knox are satisfied with their purchases, for the simple reason that his goods always prove what they are represented to be.

[Advertisement.]

Burglars Foiled.—No person should retire from business or leave home without understanding the merits of Holmes' Burglar Alarm Telegraph. It is simply perfect—never broken through by burglars. [illegible] infringements called improvements. E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	From.	For.
Main	July 17	Bremen	New-York

FOR EUROPE.

Tripoli	July 29	New-York	Liverpool
Rhein	July 29	New-York	Bremen
Virginia	July 29	New-York	Liverpool
City of Brooklyn	July 31	New-York	Liverpool
Columbia	July 31	New-York	Glasgow

FOR HAVANA, ASPINWALL, &C.

Columbia	July 29	New-York	Havana
City of Mexico	July 29	New-York	Vera Cruz
Arizona	July 31	New-York	Aspinwall

Departure of Foreign Mails.

THURSDAY.

Mails for Havana and West Indies, by the *Columbia*, close at the General Post Office at 2 P. M.

Mails for Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, by the *Rhein*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail for paid letters, on the pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:15 P. M.

Mails for Havana and Sisal and Vera Cruz, by the *City of Mexico*, close at 11 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.	2 P. M.
North, through old H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.	4:30, 8 P. M.
North Way, old Harlem R. R. Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.	
East, old New-Haven	5 A. M.	1:30, 8 P. M.
East, old Newport	5 P. M.	
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.	2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, mail	5 P. M.	
South, Through	7 A. M.	7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.	4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.	6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.	4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

July 28—In steamship *Cuba*, for Liverpool.—Mr. Thomas Finsley, Mrs. G. L. Williams and child, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Blake, Jr., Mrs. Miles and child, Francis P. Drain, Mrs. W. E. Thornburgh and daughter, Mr. I. S. Hager, M. Dwight Collier, Mr. and Mrs. Hammond Allen, Simon Celaya and 3 sons, Frank Requieta, C. L. Zacharie, T. R. Shaw, W. T. Smith, E. C. Donnelly, A. C. Rand, T. D. Boyd, W. R. White, Chas. M. Congreve, H. F. Teschemacher, F. W. Burton, J. J. Jacobs, E. W. Crowell, H. Walter, H. G. Spofford, A. H. Dreury, R. H. Anderson.

Passengers Arrived.

July 28—In steamship *China*, from Liverpool.—J. A. Witchell, Otto Jaffe, Mr. Ulman, Mr. and Mrs. Moore, Mr. Derby, Mr. and Mrs. Tyson, infant and nurse, Miss Anthony, J. F. Orne, Mr. and Mrs. Bailey, A. Gessler, T. W. Wilson, Mr. Nairn, Mr. Sherraton, H. Davis, Dr. E. Wilson, Ben Hough, P. Coyne, E. W. Bartlett, Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Warburton, Miss E. Benmall, E. P. White, Mr. and Mrs. Findlay, G. W. Johnes, J. H. Wilson, H. T. Higgins, H. C. Bolton, A. Hazelton, G. Shephard, F. H. Inloes, Alfred Pearson, J. M. Way, G. E. Brett, John Nisbet, Mr. and Mrs. D. Camp, G. D. Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. Ely. Walton, Mrs. Walton, Sr., Miss Walton, Mrs. Lefever, Mr. and Mrs. J. Balmer, Hugh McCosry.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce*, *Times*, *Tribune*, *World*, *Sun*, *Express*, *Evening Post*, *Commercial Advertiser*, *Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 58 | Sun sets..... 7 18 | Moon rises.10 36

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.11 21 | Gov. Island.12 10 | Hell Gate.. 1 53

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, July 28.

Cleared.

Steamships Rapidan, Mallory, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Idaho, (Br.,) Cutting, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Paraguay, (Br.,) Dixon, London, Howland & Aspinwall; Tripoli, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Liverpool, C. G. Francklyn; Saragossa, Ryder, Charleston, A. Leary; Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia, J. Hand; W. P. Clyde, Morgan, Wilmington, N. C., J. Hand; Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Ship Daniel Marcy, Ross, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.

Barks Follus, (Norw.,) Gregersen, Riga, Funch, Edye & Co.; Valkrie, (Br.,) McKenzie, Pictou, D. F. McColl; Princess, (Br.,) Thomas, Glasgow, J. McArthur.

Brigs Saxon, (Br.,) Greer, St. John, N. F., R. P. Currie; M. E. Rowland, Rowland, Gibraltar, J. Henry & Co.; T. H. A. Pitt, (Br.,) Hutchins, Bermuda, Middleton & Co.; Conquerall, (Br.,) Allen, Martinique, J. Edmiston & Co.

Schrs. Marion Gage, Sheppard, Norfolk, N. L. McCready & Co.; Sparkling Sea, Ross, Alexandria, Baker & Gayton; Merelight, Bradford, Calais, John Boynton's Son & Co.; E. L. Leonard, Bunker, Bath, C. E. Staples & Co.

Sloop Deception, Titus, Providence, H. W. Jackson & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship China, (Br.,) Hockley, Liverpool July 17, via Queenstown 18th, with mdse. and 81 passengers to C. G. Francklyn. July 19, lat. 51 17, lon. 14 45, passed bark Marmion, (Br.,) bound east; 23d, lat. 50 32, lon. 28, at 6:45 P. M., fell in with schr. Psyche, (of Brixham,) bound to St. John, N. F., and took off the crew, 10 in number, of the bark Augusta, of Stettin, and brought them to this port.

Steamship Germania, (N. G.,) Kier, Hamburg July 14, and Havre 17th, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co. July 18, spoke ship Susan L. Fitzgerald, bound into Havre; 19th, lat. 50 09, lon. 18 20, spoke ship Pocahontas, from St. John, N. B., for Liverpool; 20th, lat. 50 27, lon. 13 20, passed steamship Silesia, hence for Hamburg; 24th, lat. 45 15, lon. 48 14, passed a large iceberg. The G. brings 515 passengers.

Steamship Denmark, (Br.,) Cate, Liverpool July 14, and Queenstown 17th, with mdse. and passengers to National Steamship Co. Has had strong westerly winds the entire passage. The D. brings 811 passengers.

Steamship Pioneer, (Br.,) Shackford, Cow Bay 5 ds., with coal to Snow & Burgess.

Steamship Brunette, Howes, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. Lorillard.

Steamship Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, Wilmington, with naval stores to J. Lorillard.

Ship Hudson, Pratt, London and the Isle of Wight June 20, with mdse. and 431 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Had one infant died during the passage; had one birth.

Bark Thames, (of Scarboro, Eng.,) Arnold, Ceylon, via Masulipatam, Madras March 20, with mdse. to Baker & Bros. Passed Cape of Good Hope May 27; St. Helena June 12; crossed the equator 26, in lon. 30 05; May 22, off Cape of Good Hope, encountered a severe gale from N. W., during which lost and split sails.

Brig Sallie Brown, (of Portsmouth, N. H.,) Matthews, Old Harbor, Jam., 17 ds., with logwood to A. H. Solomon & Co.—vessel to master. Has had moderate weather on the passage.

Brig Gambia, (of Sullivan, Me.,) Perry, London June 17, with iron to R. P. Buck & Co. Came by way Long Island Sound.

Brig Bath, (of Halifax, N. S.,) Ryfkogel, Cienfuegos 18 ds., with sugar to Maitland, Phelps & Co.—vessel to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Brig Pedro, Davis, Humacoa, P. R., 18 ds., with molasses to Warren, Ray & Co.

Brig Cyclone, Frisbee, Hudson, for Boston.

Schr. Hunter, Crane, Bay River, N. C., 4 ds., with shingles for Providence, R. I.

Schr. E. R. Bennett, French, Georgetown, for Port Morris.

Schr. A. Peters, Saulsbury, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Ellis Runyon, Chase, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Clara, Allen, Jonesport, with spiling to Snow & Richardson; is anchored in Flushing Bay.

Schr. Giraffe, Battier, Jonesport, with spiling to Snow & Richardson; is anchored in Flushing Bay.

Schr. Hattie, Fanning, Lubec, with fish to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Jovem Rita, (Port.,) Amiens, Oporto May 27, via Halifax, N. S., 11 ds., with mdse. to order.

Schr. Cornelia, Hendricksen, Rockland, with lime to Haviland & Co.

Schr. Cornelius, Williams, Port Johnson, for Dighton.

Schr. Nathan De Camp, Hill, Woodbridge, for Boston.

Schr. Wentworth, Hunter, of and from Windsor, N. S., 8 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. T. S. McLellan, Ryder, Portland, Me., with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Union, Laughton, Millbridge, Me., with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Monmouth, Anderson, Virginia.

Schr. H. E. Steelman, Ingersoll, Virginia.

Schr. Hase, Bunce, Hartford.

Schr. Atlanta, Stubbs, Providence.

Schr. Eliza Pharo, Wilson, Norwich.

Schr. Sallie Merritt, Waters, Cold Spring.

Schr. Planter, Wyman, Providence.

Schr. S. P. Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford.

Schr. Connecticut, Stevens, Bridgeport.

Schr. Guide, Lamphear, Norwalk.

Schr. R. T. Graham, Green, Bridgeport.

Schr. Deborah, Jones, New-Haven, for Eastport.

Schr. A. T. Rowland, Rowland, Fall River.

Schr. J. Clark, Phinny, Hartford.

Schr. Excelsior, Berger, Cold Spring.

Schr. Franklin Maitland, Rogers, George's Banks.

Schr. D. B. Pitts, Chase, Albany, for Stamford.

Schr. Mail, Meade, Greenwich.

Schr. Colonel Wells, Davies, Nantucket.

Schr. David Nelson, Studwell, Portchester.

Schr. Horizon, Miller, Nantucket.

Schr. General Warren, Fitch, Sag Harbor.

Schr. Raynor, Stony Brook.

Schr. W. L. Peck, Jones, Northport.

Schr. Lena, Smith, Fall River.

Schr. Geo. W. Purnell, Sidney, Stamford.

Schr. Samuel Wood, Wood, Providence.

Schr. Gloucester, Hodgdon, New-Haven.

Schr. G. H. Hoyt, Cranmer, Virginia.

Schr. L. Haloway, Bryant, Newburyport.

WIND—At sunset, light, S. W., cloudy and hazy.

Sailed.

Steamships Cuba and Idaho, for Liverpool; Saragossa, for Charleston; Wm. P. Clyde, for Wilmington; Ship American Union, for London.

Below.

Bark Mystic Tie, from Cow Bay.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, July 28.—Sld. steamship Magnolia, New-York; brig Hampden, Fernandina.

HOLMES' HOLE, July 28, A. M.—Sld. schrs. L. Holway and William Gillum.

P. M.—Arr. brig Alexander Nickels, Port Caledonia, C. B., for New-Bedford; schrs. Granite State, Philadelphia for Portland; G. W. Kimball, Jr., Rockland for New-York; Nellie, New-York for Boston; Pathway, Newburyport for Philadelphia; Maggie Van Dusen, Davenport for do; Atlanta, New-York for Boston.

Sld. brigs Abby Ellen, Ottawa, Isabel and Albatross; schrs. W. G. Bartlett, John Stockham, Walter W. Pharo, Paul & Thompson, Thomas G. Clyde, P. M. Clair Edwards, Oliver, Free Wind, Vesuvius (Br.) Annie B. Martin, Julia A. Rich, Ellen G. Smith, Gertrude, Winner, Speedwell, Delegate, Ruth S. Hodgdon, C. R. McDonwille, Willie Lee, Maggie P. Smith, Jane C. Patterson, Compromise, R. S. Hobson, Sarah Wooster, C. L. Stickney, Samuel Wood, Frederick Fish, Willie Howe, Annie Lyons, Mary Riley, James W. Moore, S. W. Rawley, Maggie, Emily & Jenney, and Annie Amsden.

8th, A. M.—Arr. James Barrett, Dick Williams and George Kilburn, Philadelphia for Boston; John S. Moulton, do. for Bangor; John Cadwallader and Webster Kelley, do. for Salem; Fannie Blake, do. for Belfast; Mary A. Grice, do. for Manchester, Mass.; Delaware, New-York for Portsmouth; Globe, Warrentown, Virginia for Ellsworth; Josephine Brown, Millbridge for New-York; N. & H. Gould, Port Richmond for Bath; R. H. Atwood, Gardiner for Philadelphia.

Arr. and sld. schrs. F. G. Russell, Portland, Conn., for Boston; and Commerce, Wareham for do.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27.—Arr. ships Jumna and Cormorant, from Liverpool.

Cld. ship Sovereign of the Seas, for Liverpool, with 46,000 sacks of wheat.

26th.—Cld. ship Pemberton, for Liverpool, with 46,000 sacks of wheat; Martha Rideout, for Burrow's Isles.

Sld. ship Sovereign of the Sea, for Liverpool.

SAVANNAH, July 28.—Cld. schrs. John L. Merrill and Ellen H. Barker, Jacksonville; Maggie McNeil, Portsmouth, N. H.; steamer Leo, New-York.

WILMINGTON, July 28.—Arr. steamships Fairbanks, New-York; James A. Gary, Baltimore.

Miscellaneous.

The bark Isabella Margaretha, (Br.,) Todd, from Rio Grande, arrived 27th, is consigned to Geo. F. Bulley, not as before.

The bark Stella, ashore at Deal, N. J., remains in same position. The Atlantic Submarine Wrecking Co. have discharged part of her cargo of railroad iron, having loaded the schr. Ida Grant, and will load the schr. Ellen Jane, now alongside, to-morrow. Captain Waters, who is in charge of the wreck, is in hopes of having vessel and cargo, if the weather remains favorable. At last accounts the vessel had made no water.

Marine Disasters.

Captain Ehrhardt, of the North German bark Augusta, brought to this port by the steamship China, reports that on the night of July 11, in lat. 38, lon. 21, on the voyage from Newcastle to New-York, experienced a heavy hurricane from S. W., which lasted 48 hours, and during which lost all sails, and sprung aleak. The leak increased rapidly, and by the evening of the 12th was obliged to abandon the vessel, and falling in with the schr. Psyche, (of Brixham,) bound to St. John, N. F., was, with the crew, 10 in number, taken on board. On the 23d, lat. 50 32, lon. 28 21, spoke the steamship China, who kindly brought them to this port. The A. hails from Uckermunde, near Stettin, and was only partially insured. She had a valuable cargo of chemicals.

Notice to Mariners.

BALTIC SEA.

Ice Signal in the Gulf of Riga.

The Russian Government has given notice, that during the time there is compact ice in the Gulf of Riga the following signals will be made from the Lyser Ort Light-house.

By day.—A black ball will be hoisted on the flagstaff on the gallery.

By night.—In place of the fixed white light a red light will be exhibited.

By order of the Light-house Board.

W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

Treasury Department, Office Light-house Board, Washington, D. C., July 7, 1869.

This notice affects the following British Admiralty Charts: Baltic Sea, General, Nos. 2,262 and 2,842 c; and Riga Gulf entrance, No. 2,263; also, Baltic Lights List, No. 291.

Spoken, &c.

Guurtje Marie—Dutch bark, from Rotterdam for New-York, July 25, lat. 40 17, lon. 64.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

Londonderry, July 28.—The steamship St. Patrick, from Quebec for Glasgow, touched at this port yesterday.

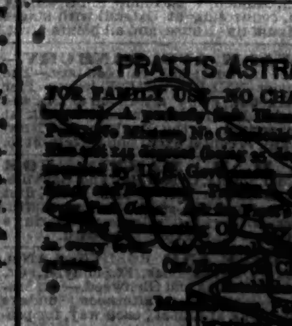
Glasgow, July 28.—The steamship Dacian arrived here yesterday.

PACIFIC RAILWAY

GOLD LOAN.

Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place, and M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, offer for sale the BONDS of the KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY. These Bonds pay SEVEN PER CENT. IN GOLD; have thirty years to run; are Free from Government Taxation; are secured by a Land Grant of Three Million Acres of the Finest Lands in Kansas and Colorado. In addition to this special grant the Company also owns Three Millions of Acres in Kansas, which are being rapidly sold to develop the country and improve the road. They are a first mortgage upon the extension of the road from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado. The road in operation *now earns more than enough net income to pay the interest on the new loan*. There is no better security in the market—this being in some respects better than Government Securities. *Principal and Interest payable in Gold.* Price 96, and accrued Interest in Currency. Pamphlets, Maps and Circulars furnished on application.

PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL.



FOR FAMILY USE—NO CHANGE OF LAMPS [illegible] CHAS. PRATT [illegible] FULTON-ST. [illegible]

FANS! FANS!

IMPORTER'S STOCK AT RETAIL.

ALEX. M. HAYS & CO., NO. 23 MAIDEN-LANE, OFFER AT RETAIL THEIR IMPORTATIONS OF FANS! COMPRISING THE LARGEST AND RICHEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY AT PRICES BELOW THE COST OF IMPORTATION.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—Extra Class No. 482, July 28, 1869.

60, 64, 17, 38, 75, 11, 21, 29, 13, 67, 14, 7, 19, 61.

KENTUCKY—Class No. 484, July 28, 1869.

61, 17, 5, 49, 44, 72, 70, 75, 8, 69, 4, 50, 22.

MISSOURI—Extra Class No. 477, July 28, 1869.

18, 31, 36, 60, 74, 6, 53, 45, 7, 40, 54, 71, 55, 37.

MISSOURI—Class No. 478, July 28, 1869.

51, 46, 35, 2, 30, 48, 17, 16, 25, 31, 77, 1, 5.

Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information furnished.

JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

DR. RADWAY'S REMEDIES IN FRANCE.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PARIS PAPERS ON WONDERFUL CURES OF ASIATIC CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, DIARRHŒA, CRAMPS. TWENTY DROPS OF RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, IN A TUMBLER OF THE SEINE WATER AND OTHER DRINKING WATERS CONTAINING LARGE QUANTITIES OF CHLORIDE OF SODIUM, MAGNESIUM, LIMESTONE, AND OTHER DIURETIC AND DIARRHŒATIC CONSTITUENTS, THAT RUNS THROUGH THE SYSTEM LIKE QUICKSILVER, CAUSING THE MOST PAINFUL DISCHARGES FROM THE BOWELS AND BLADDER, PROTECTS ALL WHO DRINK OF THESE WATERS FROM PAIN, INCONVENIENCE AND CONTINUED DRAINING, EITHER FROM THE BOWELS OR URINARY PASSAGES.

GREAT CURE OF OVARIAN TUMOR OF TWELVE YEARS' GROWTH BY RADWAY SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

Some weeks since trustworthy information was sent us of the marvelous cures effected by RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, in Paris, of persons suffering painful discharges from the bowels and urinary passages, caused by the drinking of the Seine and other waters, and of cholera, diarrhœa, dysentery, cramps, colics, &c., and diabetes, urinary diarrhœa, weakness, irritation and inflammation of the bladder, by diluting twenty drops of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF in a tumbler of water. The Ready Relief used in this way proved, not only a sure cure, stopping the most severe pain in from ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES, but was found to be a more strengthening tonic, appetizing and delightfully refreshing beverage than the best French brandies or bitters. As a further evidence of the superior excellence of Dr. Radway's remedies, and the wonderful success they are meeting with in France, especially Paris, the home of medical genius and the city of modern sciences, where the most eminent of American physicians go to complete their medical knowledge, we present the following unsolicited and free-will testimonial of the great curative virtues of Dr. Radway's remedies, from the

CONSTITUTIONAL GAZETTE,

Published at No. 6 Rue Scribe, Paris, July 12, 1869.

It will be seen by this report that Radway's Ready Relief has cured "Asiatic Cholera;" RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT, "CONSUMPTION and SCROFULA;" Radway's Pills, "the best purgative and corrector of the system."

These simple medicines have outcured and achieved a complete conquest over the best medical skill in Paris, in fact of the world. Dr. Radway would here state that the following testimonial was published without his knowledge, never having correspondence or business with said newspaper, and the publication of the same in the *Gazette* he can only attribute to the sincere regards of the publishers for the "Public Good." The great success of these remedies in Paris, where our American doctors go to perfect themselves in medical knowledge, leave them very far in the rear. Radway's Remedies beat the instructors of our medical men. Read the testimony:

"THE EFFICACY OF ROOTS AND HERBS.

"The march of experimental science, since the beginning of the present century, is something astonishing. The great treasury of nature has been opened, and though we have but just put our hands on what lies under the lid, we have seen enough to infer what is below, and what is yet in store for us.

"The dark ages wasted much time in strife and ignorance, and were still infants in the march of improvement, but better things are daily dawning upon us. Thus, to confine our attention to our walk of improvement in science, what strides have been made toward purifying our very doctored and improving our medical treatment. The Romans, it is true, had found the salutary virtues of water, and used it freely. But water is only one (and a great one) among a thousand healthy powers that lie neglected at our feet.

"We are just beginning to wake up to the fact that every root and grass at our feet has virtues beyond price. Yet the very dog and cat might have taught us the truth; and now civilized man has often to go to the savage to receive the secret of some wondrous power in a neglected herb.

"Happy man to have reached a day when the sanguinary and poisonous phase of mineral drugging is nearly over. It is evident that a milder vegetarian materia medica will soon supersede it; and the remark of Napoleon I. to Dr. Corvisart, 'You have killed more men than I have,' will not be applicable to future leeches.

"We have been led to these reflections by considering Dr. RADWAY'S new and admirable discovery, which appears destined to supersede much of the misery and mischief caused by what has hitherto been called Medical Treatment. It would exceed our limits to expatiate on all that it has been proved to do; but we may add that ample experience has now shown that consumption and scrofula, even in aggravated forms, give way before it, and that it has the rare power of dissolving calculi.

"Then, again, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is sure cure for cholera, and will stop the most violent pain, either internal or external, in from one to twenty minutes. Nor can the charge of imperfect testing be applied to it, for it was tried throughout the war both as a preventive and cure of all malignant and malarious fevers, dysentery, colds and rheumatisms, and the result was marked success.

"Then, again, RADWAY'S PILLS are a perfect boon to a large class of invalids, for they are both a purgative and corrective.

"One of these pills used as a dinner pill insures a good digestion, and will cure dyspepsia.

"We may add, for the interest of those in Europe ignorant of the matter:

"That the secret of Dr. Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent in curing Consumption and Scrofula, of dissolving Tumors, Calculi, Stone, Gall Stone, is its Resolving properties of melting away, so to speak, of hard substances; of its supplying the blood with the constituents of life, vigor, strength, richness and purity, and enabling this great source of life to hold in solution all its constituents. It is not an accidental discovery of simples, gathered at random by inexperienced persons, but a scientific combination of vegetable substances yielding great medicinal properties—culled from the vegetable kingdom by experienced botanists, and subject to the tests of the most searching and powerful chemical analysis—and combined and associated so as to secure perfect harmony of the ingredients used, in accordance of their PHARMACEUTICAL EQUIVALENTS; in fact, it is the most scientific combination of ingredients, possessing medicinal or remedial properties of the vegetable kingdom in vogue. Truly has Dr. RADWAY, of New-York, given to the Old World in his Ready Relief and Sarsaparillian Resolvent the nucleus of a new system of medicine.

"That it is entirely composed of ROOTS and HERBS.

"That it is in such repute in America that it has large laboratories in New-York and at Montreal.

"In short, it appears full time that the attention of Europe should be directed to this great advocate in medical treatment, which amounts to almost a revolution, overthrowing the *ancien régime* of mineral poisons and violent purgatives.

"It would occupy too much space to dwell on the valuable additions to medical knowledge and *materia medica* that have been first condemned as quackery, and ultimately received with open arms. Harvey's discovery of the circulation of the blood; that of Peruvian bark; that of the stethoscope; and countless others, have been at first ridiculed and scouted, and then adopted.

"So with RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. The evidence of its efficacy is full and before the public. It is amply sufficient to prove that it is the policy of the public to adopt it generally. Medicine is no longer a secret art, to be confined to the sanctuary of the initiated. A knowledge of the healing art is open to all who choose to inquire. Corporate bodies have often proved impediments to great improvements, and it would be well for mankind if, in this great question, they would examine for themselves, and test the truth by results."

OVARIAN TUMOR CURED.

Never has a medicine taken internally been known to have cured tumors either of the womb, uteri, ovaries, or bowels; the knife has been the sole reliance in the hands of experienced surgeons; but Dr. Radway's Sarsaparillian settles this question. For it has cured over TWENTY PERSONS of OVARIAN CYSTS and TUMORS, as well as Tumors in the Bowels, Uterus, Womb, Liver, Dropsical Effusion, Ascites, and Calculous Concretions. The known ingredients of Dr. Radway's Resolvent were claimed by Sir Benj. Brodie—used in their crude form, uncombined, to possess the power of dissolving stone in the bladder—and curing all irritations of the Bladder and Urinary Organs, of correcting and checking great and involuntary discharges of water, and now in the present improved and scientific combination of these ingredients in the Sarsaparillian Resolvent, it will more effectually cure and remove Tumors and all other hard substances.

It is called RESOLVENT, for it dissolves and melts away Tumors, Nodes, Hard Swellings, Lumps, Concretions, in the Joints, Groin, Testes, Bladder, Kidneys, &c., and will save the patient the painful necessity of undergoing operations of the surgeon's knife.

The following letter or certificate of cure was received on the 20th day of July, 1869. The lady is unknown to us, but she is well known in Beverly, Mass.; those interested can write her, and make inquiries of her status of the inhabitants of the town. We publish the letter at the lady's request.

TUMOR OF 12 YEARS' GROWTH CURED BY RADWAY'S RESOLVENT.

Beverly, Mass., July 18, 1869.

Dr. Radway: I have had Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels. All the doctors said "there was no help for it." I tried everything that was recommended, but nothing helped me. I saw your Resolvent, and thought I would try it, but had no faith in it, because I had suffered for TWELVE YEARS. I took six bottles of the Resolvent, one box of Radway's Pills, and used two bottles of your READY RELIEF; and there is not a sign of a tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel BETTER, SMARTER, and happier than I have for 12 years. The worst tumor was in the left side of the bowels, over the groin. I write this to you for the benefit of others. You can publish it if you choose. * * * HANNAH B. KNAPP.

This lady was cured of tumors of twelve years' growth by six bottles of Resolvent. This is truly remarkable. But the sick must bear in mind that tumors of the same character in different persons do not all yield as quick in one as in another, as much depends on the condition of health, state of the blood, character and condition of monthly periods and previous health. Some persons may have to take twenty-four bottles, whereas others are cured by six bottles, but persevere with the medicine, and a cure is certain.

DR. RADWAY'S REMEDIES are sold by druggists and at DR. RADWAY'S Medical Warehouse, No. 87 Maiden-lane, New-York, and No. 439 St. Paul-st., Montreal.